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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Volume 155 No. 21 May 23, 1949

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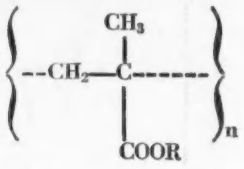

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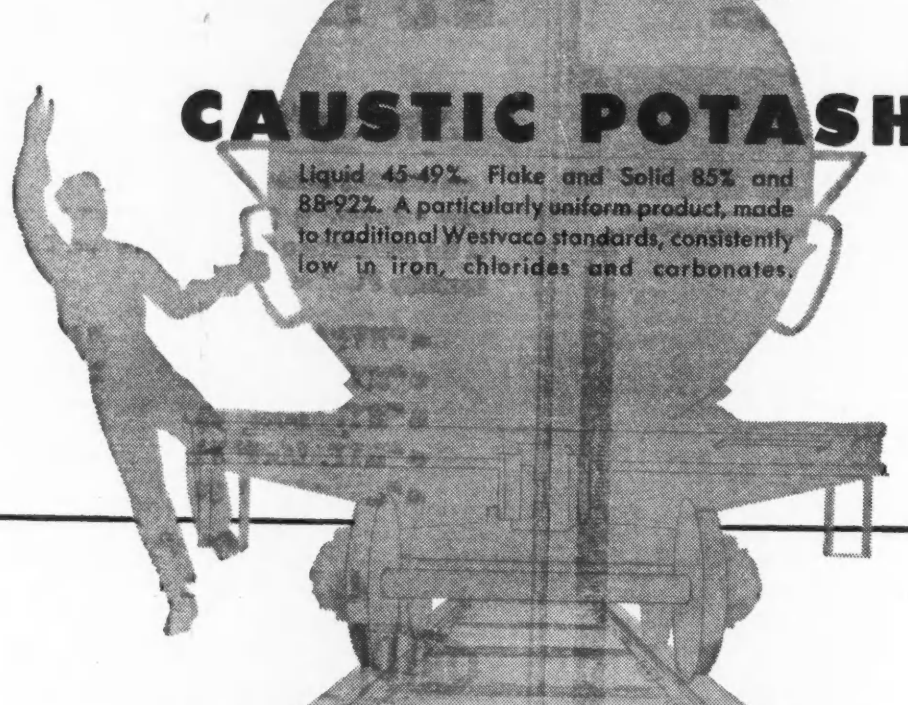

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 155 No. 21 | New York 7, N. Y. | May 23, 1949

FDA Loses Attempt To By-Pass Courts

An attempt by the Federal Food and Drug Administration to by-pass the lower courts and get the right to make multiple seizures without hearings or questioning by them was blocked by the Supreme Court of the United States May 16.

By a vote of eight to one, the supreme court denied a petition of the government for a writ of prohibition that would prevent a three-judge court, sitting in Washington, in an action involving seizure of a "health food," from considering any question other than the constitutionality of multiple seizures. The effect of the high court's action is to permit the lower court to go into the reasonableness of the multiple seizures and any other matters connected therewith which the court might believe necessary to make a finding on the constitutionality of the multiple seizure provisions of the food, drug, and cosmetic act.

The ruling was a blow to FDA because, according to the understanding of officials, it means that the case will practically have to be retried which means an extensive delay before the case can reach a final decision.

The action began a year ago when the Food and Drug Administration started seizing "Nutrilite" a preparation distributed by Mytinger & Casselberry, Long Beach, Cal. It was represented as a food for special dietary use, containing vitamins and minerals.

FDA said that the product was sold by door-to-door salesmen under a plan whereby consumers agreed to buy a year's supply at a cost of $200. A booklet "How to Get Well and Stay Well" was loaned to prospective customers which FDA claimed contained misrepresentations.

Tung Oil Investigation Asked of Justice Dept.

Representative Pat Sutton of Tennessee announced last week that he turned over a file of complaints from fifty tung producers to the Department of Justice for study of possible antitrust law violations by industrial consumers of tung oil.

Mr. Sutton said that the complaints alleged that domestic tung oil producers had expanded their production during the war at the request of the government but now the consumers were refusing to purchase the oil because they can obtain the imported oil from China cheaper. He said that this situation was threatening extinction of the American industry.

A number of complaints from producers also have been received by the small business investigating committee of the house and these have been turned over to the house committee on agriculture for study and to the Department of Commerce and the Commodity Credit Corporation for comment.

Health Scheme Hearings Will Go On This Week

Hearings which were scheduled to start May 16 before the senate committee on labor and public welfare on the various health insurance and medical care bills that have been introduced this session were postponed for a week. Senator James Murry of Montana, chairman of the subcommittee which will conduct the hearings, said that they were delayed until May 23 in order to give witnesses more time to prepare their testimony.

Chemicals Export License Rules Tightened by OIT

All applications for licenses to export chemicals, medicinals and pharmaceuticals must state facts relating to grade, form, concentration, mixtures or ingredients, as may be necessary to identify the commodity accurately, and must state fully how the shipment will be packed, it was announced by the Office of International Trade May 20.

The agency said that applications covering exports of insulin and quinine in any form, conversion, or derivative, or contained in any preparation, must state the net quantity of such commodity, or its equivalent in appropriate units as follows:—Insulin, standard units; quinine, grams, ounces, or pounds equivalent to quinine sulphate.

It was also stated by the agency that all applications for licenses to export chemicals containing lead must include a statement of the lead content of all such chemicals. Applications to export coaltar colors, dyes, stains, and color lakes, classified under Schedule B numbers 805901, 805903, 805905 and 805909 must state the trade name and the color index number of these commodities. If there is no color index number, the basic organic raw materials in the dyes must be specified.

Paraffin Wax Placed On Individual License

Paraffin wax with a range of 125/127 through 128/130 AMP was removed from the consolidated licensing procedure on May 20 by the Office of International Trade. It is now under individual licensing procedure. OIT announced that pending consolidated license applications will not be considered, but will be returned to the applicants, nor will consideration be given to extending the validity dates of outstanding consolidated licenses.

Price Trend Drops Some More

Although there was no repetition of the downward movement of prices on heavy nonferrous metals, the general picture of the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs was not brighter last week. Price reductions far outnumbered advances and resulted in lower averages in four of the ten major divisions against one gain—in essential oils. The overall index number was cut a further 0.3 point, increasing the downward spread from a year ago to 16 points, a difference of 10.9 percent. The indexes for one-half of the divisions are still higher than a year ago.

The only definite trend was a return to the downside on the part of fats and oils. Heavy chemicals were rather quiet: one copper salt and one zinc salt being reduced. Quicksilver got another cut, but there was as yet no reflection in its chemical derivatives. The trend in organics consisted of declines in amyl acetate, anesthetic ether, xylenols, and menthol, and some adjustments in cresols and cresylic acids. Both egg albumen and casein were on the downside. Botanical drugs and spices were moved both ways, mostly downward. The same was true of waxes. There was further weakening in crude petroleum and kerosene.

Buying activity slacked further during the week. There was a bit more belt-tightening in production also. Nobody will admit knowing where the marketful of materials has come from. Everybody knows that his stockpiles are big, yet there appears to be too much of most materials everywhere else, and stocks are not being dug into. Here and there is discernible a fear that the price structure foundation will begin to show signs of termites at work. But, there is a proponderance of optimism—even on DDT, which is getting a call from various lands as a malaria preventive.

More price reductions in nonferrous metal salts are hanging nearby. There is a different picture in some other areas. The labor troubles in the phosphate field, for example, have reduced stocks and are being settled with substantial increases in costs.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

May 20, 1949	May 13, 1949	May 21, 1948
130.8	131.1	146.8

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941
January	142.0	150.4	150.9	135.3	107.8
February	140.4	147.2	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	137.6	146.2	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	133.6	146.2	152.3	134.9	115.5

Chemical Production Recovery Abroad Threatens U.S. Exports

The American chemical industry, as a result of the recovery of the foreign industries from the war, may soon be forced to place more emphasis on the quality of its products than on quantity to maintain the volume of export trade the industry has enjoyed since the war, Charles C. Concannon, chief of the Chemical Branch of the Office of International Trade, stated in an article appearing in the May 23 issue of *Foreign Commerce Weekly*.

Mr. Concannon reported that United States foreign trade in chemicals and related products reached a peak level of $1,134,000,000 in 1948, composed of exports worth $858,000,000 and imports worth $276,000,000. This total was four times as great as that in 1938. Higher prices were partially responsible for the quadrupling of values. Nevertheless, he added, an even larger figure might have been reached had it not been for a general shortage of dollars in many foreign countries.

"This was partly a result of the more rapid expansion of American exports in comparison with growth of imports, not only in the chemical field, but in all branches of trade," Mr. Concannon said. "While it is not necessary to have a balance between imports and exports in any one field, in the 1920's and again in 1938 such a balance did exist in our foreign trade in chemicals and allied products. Since the war, this has not been the case. Exports of these products were valued at five-and-a-half times as much in 1947 as in 1938 and declined only 3 percent in 1948. In 1947, imports amounted to only two-and-a-half times as much as in 1938 and then dropped 15 percent in 1948. In terms of purchasing power of the dollar, however, chemical imports probably have been static, and in 1948 may even have dropped below the prewar rate; while exports have increased about 250 percent."

Changes in Imports: Exports Situation

Elaborating on this trend, Mr. Concannon continued:—

"There are many reasons for the change in the relationship of imports to exports. Total foreign trade expanded chiefly as a result of the impact of war and its subsequent effects. Many highly industrialized countries suffered tremendous losses in goods, plant facilities, and manpower. Help was needed to rehabilitate their industries and at times even to furnish the bare necessities of life. Increased supplies of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations also were required to help prevent serious epidemics and illness.

"Practically throughout the world there was an insufficiency of goods to satisfy consumption until a year ago. By the middle of 1948, however, much of the pent-up demand for chemicals and allied products as well as for other goods had been filled. Many European countries were in a position to export again and, as a result, there was a decrease in the call for United States chemicals and allied products.

U. K. Chemical Industry Competing

"The chemical industry in the United Kingdom in particular again was in a position to compete to a greater extent with that of the United States in most areas and especially in those countries which did not have sufficient dollar exchange to pay for United States goods except those not obtainable elsewhere. Countries which remained neutral during the war built up export markets and endeavored to maintain them. In many instances, United States exports have been rigidly screened through the medium of export controls both as to commodity availability and as to the country for which they were destined.

Competition Is Reviving

"As foreign countries again are able to produce chemicals and allied products in sufficient quantities to have an exportable surplus, they will supply more and more of the demand now being met by the United States, particularly for items produced on a marginal basis or for which we are now furnishing substitutes. As this increased competition in world chemical

—Continued on page 62

Atlas Bread-Softener Defended in Congress

Chemical emulsifiers produced by the Atlas Powder Company were defended on the floor of the house May 17 by Representative J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware against the recent charges by Representative Frank B. Keefe of Wisconsin that the chemical industry was selling emulsifiers and bread-softeners to the food-processing industry without determining whether they may prove harmful to man.

Mr. Boggs, admitting that Mr. Keefe was "sincerely interested in improving the public health," expressed his firm conviction that the Atlas Powder Company had demonstrated an equal interest in the general and individual health of the people. He belittled his dairy-bloc colleague's fears that emulsified softeners would distinctively compete with agricultural products, pointing out that the emulsions were made from farm-produced fats and oils. They are food adjuncts, he declared, not food substitutes. And he emphasized the point that there is no evidence anywhere to show that they are not safe for human consumption, their safety having been demonstrated by various reliable tests.

Shortly after Mr. Boggs addressed the house, Representative Keefe issued a statement in which he said that he was being supported by the American Bakers Association in his contention that new chemicals for food products should be proved harmless before they are used in foods. Mr. Keefe quoted from a letter he received from Harry W. Zinzsmaster as follows:—"As chairman of the American Bakers Association, may I tell you I agree 100 percent with this laudible objective." Nothing was said about the status of the previously assailed Atlas product.

Tin Use Rules Easing Expected This Week

Proposed relaxation in tin conservation orders M-43 and M-81 have been discussed with members of the tinplate industry and amendments to the orders are now in preparation, it was announced by the Department of Commerce May 20. It is expected the amended tin order will be announced this week and bear an effective date of June 1.

At a meeting last week with the tinplate industry advisory committee the following proposed changes were discussed: use of heavier tin coatings on cans for packing a number of foods and other products; revision of specifications for certain solders permitting increased use of tin, and increased use of tin in certain other manufacturing operations.

Frank T. McCue, chief of the iron and steel division, said that additional quantities of tin would be made available to industry during the second half of this year to cover the wider uses to be authorized. He pointed out, however, that the second decontrol act which is the statutory basis for the tin order, expires June 30 and that the proposed changes are predicated on an extension of that law.

Argentine Linseed Oil To Be Sent to France

Comtelburo (Paris)

Argentine authorities are expected to ship 32,000,000 pesos worth of linseed oil to France. A French Finance Ministry spokesman said that French and Argentine authorities had agreed to ship the oil to France with pesos obtained with coupon arrears of Argentine securities held by French residents.

Water Pollution Control Board Plans for Future

The new Water Pollution Control Advisory Board decided at its organizational meeting in Washington recently to hold a number of future metings in different parts of the country and obtain first-hand information on the water problems of specific areas.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals Census for 1947 Published

The United States Tariff Commission has issued its printed report for 1947 on production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals. It shows that sales of these materials, including crudes, had a total value of $2,500,000,000 in that year, comprising 26,400,000,000 pounds of various materials. Total production was 38,000,000,000 pounds, the difference being largely in material consumed in conversion operations in producers' plants.

Slightly more than 1,000,000,000 gallons of tars (coal, watergas, and oilgas) were recovered from all sources in 1947. That compared with 837,000,000 gallons recovered in 1948 and an average of 917,000,000 gallons for the 1941-45 period. Most of the 1947 increase was owing to larger production of coke.

All crudes, except motor benzene, showed substantial gains in production in comparison with 1946. Some data for 1947 were as follows:—

	Production	Increase
Benzene (other than motor) gal.	167,600,000	23.0%
Toluene (including petroleum derivative) gal.	60,700,000	79.6%
Naphthalene lb.	314,700,000	29.9%
Creosote oil gal.	158,500,000	16.9%

Production of organic chemicals from petroleum dropped from 3,500,000,000 pounds in 1946 to 3,100,000,000 pounds in 1947, owing mainly to decreased demand for the butadiene and butene fraction for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Production of intermediates and finished chemicals in 1947 amounted to 15,900,000,000 pounds; sales were 10,000,000,000 pounds, valued at $2,200,000,000. About 36 percent of the output was consumed in producing plants. The total output was 11.8 percent larger than that in 1946 because of increases of about 22 percent in medicinals, plastic materials, and plasticizers. Production of elastomers was 1,200,000,000 pounds, a drop of 30 percent from the 1,700,000,000 pounds made in 1946.

Copies of the census, which comprises more than 6,000 products of more than 550 manufacturers, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, at 45 cents each.

Food and Container Inst. Elects Clark President

Dr. Berton S. Clark, director of research for the American Can Company, was re-elected president of the Associates of the Food and Container Institute at the annual convention held in Norfolk, Va., last week. Bradley Dewey, president and chairman of the board of the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., was elected chairman of the board of the container organization.

Thomas M. Rector, vice-president in charge of research for General Foods Corporation, New York, was elected vice-chairman of the board. Harry J. Williams, vice-president of Wilson & Co., Chicago, and Dr. William R. Johnston, director of research for Standard Brands, Inc., New York, were elected vice-presidents of the associates.

J. R. Bishop, vice-president of the International Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, Chicago, was elected a director and named to serve as secretary to the board. Rohland A. Isker, secretary of the associated, will continue in that post.

Amer. Cyanamid Shifts Posts of Zipf and Sieg

The American Cyanamid Company, has announced the appointment of F. W. Zipf as works manager of the Linden, N. J., plant to succeed K. M. Sieg, who has taken over Mr. Zipf's duties at the company's Heller & Merz plant in Newark.

In addition to the Heller & Merz plant, Mr. Zipf also managed Cyanamid's United Color & Pigment plant in Newark, and the sulphur colors and alizarine plant at Damascus, Va. For the time being, Mr. Zipf will continue to direct the supervision of the Damascus and United Color plants.

Winthrop-Stearns Names Boegly to Plant Post

William J. Boegly has been appointed as director of the pharmaceutical manufacturing department at the Rensselaer, N. Y., plant of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York.

Mr. Boegly, former plant manager at Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, has been acting as service engineer for Winthrop-Stearns manufacturing operations. In his new capacity he will be in charge of the operations of the recently completed building for the preparation of all of Winthrop - Stearns' parenterals, ampuls and vials.

Westvaco to Build Phosphate Facilities on Pacific Coast

The Westvaco Chemical division of the Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, has selected Newark, Calif., as the site of its new Pacific Coast phosphate operations. The plant will adjoin the magnesium oxide plant now operated at Newark by Westvaco. The new facilities are expected to be in operation early in 1950.

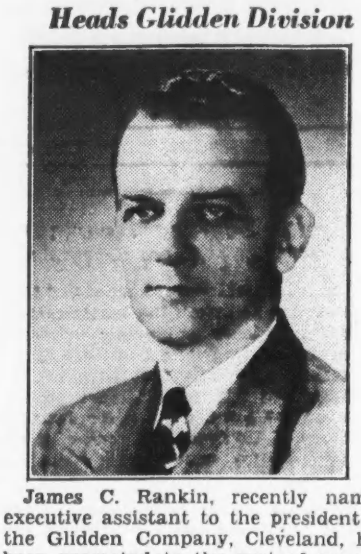
Pitts Glass Promotes Mather

Appointment of Howard J. Mather as assistant general manager of industrial finishes for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's paint division has been announced by the firm. Mr. Mather has been associated with the company since 1939, serving as an industrial sales representative for the paint division in the Cleveland, Chicago and Davenport, Iowa, sales territories.

Carr Leaving Alcoa

Charles C. Carr, director of advertising and public relations for the Aluminum Company of America for fifteen years, will retire on June 1. He will be succeeded by Arthur P. Hall, assistant director of advertising and public relations.

Heads Glidden Division



James C. Rankin, recently named executive assistant to the president of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, has been promoted to the post of general manager of the company's feed mill division in Indianapolis. He succeeds C. Kenneth Shuman, who has been appointed manager of research and development.

Cosmetic Chemists Medal Award Nominations Open

Nominations are now open for the Society of Cosmetics Chemists Medal Award, presented annually to the cosmetic chemist who has made outstanding contributions to the science of cosmetology. Names must be submitted not later than August 1, to Dr. Curt P. Wimmer, chairman, Room 704, 1261 Broadway, New York.

Tideland Oil Rights Go to Court Again

The Supreme Court of the United States agreed May 16 to permit the Federal government to bring suit against the States of Louisiana and Texas for moneys collected by these States in oil royalties from tidelands oil operations since the decision in the California tidelands case in June, 1947.

This action raises again the issue of the title to the tidelands of the country:—it was not settled definitely in the California case. In that case the court did not state that title rested with the Federal government, as claimed by the Department of Justice, but decided only that the Federal government had paramount interests in the lands.

In the May 16 ruling, Louisiana and Texas were given until September 1 by the court to file their answers to the government's suit for recovery of the oil royalties.

Coastal State senators expressed regret at the court's action and again raised the question of congressional action on legislation that would vest title to tidelands in the States.

Chemicals to Play Prominent Role in Canada's Trade Fair

Products from thirty-five countries, among them many items of interest to the chemical industry, will be exhibited at the Canadian International Trade Fair, to be held May 30 to June 10 at the Toronto exhibition grounds. Reflecting the world interest in the fair will be the visits of such trade figures as U. S. Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, who will open the fair, and Harold Wilson, president of the British Board of Trade.

The participation of two Yugoslav government-controlled cooperative agencies in the chemicals—light and heavy, radium group is of particular interest. A wide range of industrial chemicals is represented in the exhibits which these two agencies, Centroprom and Yugolek, will feature for the first time at the Trade Fair.

These will include alkaloids, acids, pure and methyl alcohol, caustic and ammonia soda, lead acetate, tannin, pyrethrum, aromatic plants, insecticides, hemp, taw, and a host of other light and heavy chemicals used in industry and agriculture.

The British firm of May & Baker Ltd. will be represented through its Canadian branch by a display of industrial, laboratory, photographic, pharmaceutical and horticultural chemicals. This firm, long

—Continued on page 61

Antibiotics Certification Approved by House

By a unanimous vote May 16, the house passed H. R. 3151 providing for the certification by the Food and Drug Administration of aureomycin, chloramphenicol, and bacitracin before these new antibiotics are entered into the channels of commerce.

The house bill goes to the senate, where an identical bill has been introduced by Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah on behalf of FDA.

Squibb Reorganizes Research Functions

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, has appointed Dr. Geoffrey W. Rake as medical director and Dr. Asger F. Langlykke as director of the research and development laboratories. Dr. Rake has been with Squibb since 1937, directing research in microbiology. Dr. Langlykke, who comes to Squibb from the north regional research laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, will maintain active direction of the division of microbiology.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Aspirin, sodium.
Benzyl cellulose.
2,7-Diaminoacridin.
6,7-Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
Ethylsulphochloride.
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Phenylurethane sulphochloride.
Primuline and dehydro-4-toluidin sulpho acids, mixed.
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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

New procurement authorizations issued by the Economic Cooperation Administration to Marshall plan countries during the period May 12 through May 18 totaled $108,694,000 of which $53,792,000 was for purchase of materials from the United States. Total authorizations issued to date amounts to $5,493,439,000. Among the new authorizations were the following:—

To Austria—$39,000,000 for vegetable tallow, wax, crude drugs, herbs, leaves and roots, $40,000 for vegetable oils and fats, including oleomargarin, and a decrease of $20,000 for soybean oil, from the United States.

To Bizone Germany—$83,000 for spices, lecithin, albumen and egg yolk and a decrease of $70,000 for soybeans, from the United States.

To Denmark—$1,199,000 for copper from the United States and $400,000 for lead from Latin America.

To France—$60,000 for essential oils, $63,000 for medicinal preparations, and $3,425,000 for peanuts, from the United States; $420,000 for nitrogenous fertilizer and $30,000 for essential oils, except citrus oils or peppermint oils from Latin America, and $10,000 for crude drugs, leaves, herbs and roots from Canada.

To French North Africa—$2,440,000 for petroleum from the United States, and $1,745,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

To French Overseas Territories—$1,565,000 for petroleum and $127,000 for lard from the United States; $1,565,000 for petroleum from Latin America, and $785,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

To French Zone Germany—$75,000 for vegetable oils and fats, including oleomargarin from Latin America, and $24,000 for belladonna leaves from Canada.

To Iceland—$22,000 for copper from the United States.

To Netherlands—$45,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States; $600,000 for lead from Latin America, and $334,000 for lead from Canada.

To Norway—$161,000 for lead from Latin America.

To Sweden—$1,800,000 for petroleum from Latin America; a decrease of $750,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from the United States, and a decrease of $350,000 for aluminum from Canada.

To United Kingdom—$12,999,000 for petroleum and a decrease of $100,000 for chemicals, excluding fertilizers and synthetic rubber, from the United States, and $14,999,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Agricultural pesticides, Hamburg, Germany (DT-8, agency).

Anti-rabies vaccine, Hong Kong (DT-2).

Chemicals, Bombay, India (DT-4, agency); Hamburg, Germany (DT-8, agency).

Containers for tablets, aluminum or plastic, Habana, Cuba (DT-1, agency).

Diatomaceous earth, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada (DT-5).

Drugs, Damascus, Syria (DT-10, agency).

Glue raw materials, Stuttgart, Germany (DT-7).

Industrial raw materials, Tokyo, Japan (DT-6).

Lacquer, Bombay, India (DT-4, agency).

Lubricating oil reclaimers, regenerators, filters, purifiers, Rotterdam, Holland (DT-9, agency).

Petroleum products, Bombay, India (DT-4, agency).

Pharmaceutical products, Hamburg, Germany (DT-8, agency); Damascus, Syria (DT-10, agency).

Plastics molding machinery, Bombay, India (DT-3).

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Hospitals—Algeria.

Incandescent lamp manufacturers—Italy.

Medicinal and toilet preparation manufacturers—Sweden.

Oil (animal, fish, vegetable) importers, dealers, etc.—Egypt.

Plastic material manufacturers, molders etc. —Peru.

Soap manufacturers—Italy.

Petroleum Board Placed Under Munitions Board

The Armed Services Petroleum Board, which has been operating in an advisory capacity to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Munitions Board, the Research and Development Board and the departments and other agencies of the National Military Establishments, was transferred to the Munitions Board, May 19, to serve as a central agency for coordination of all NME petroleum policy and planning matters.

In order to prevent duplication of effort within NME departments and agencies, Secretary of National Defense Louis Johnson directed that (a) the board shall be responsible for making recommendations to and performing such services, duties and functions in petroleum matters as may be requested by any NME agency, and (b) the staff of the petroleum committee shall not be duplicated by the establishment of other staffs for petroleum planning in other NME agencies.

Rohm & Haas Offers Cation Exchange Resin in Quantity

Availability of a high-capacity cation exchange resin in commercial quantities has been announced by the resinous products division of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia. "Amberlite IR-120," first introduced on a restricted basis last June, is now being produced at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, in a new plant designed specifically for its manufacture. This relatively new member of the "Amberlite" family is used for domestic and industrial water softening, and for special processing applications which require a cation exchange resin of high capacity and physical and chemical stability.

The resin is said to show no deterioration in waters of low silica content, an important advantage in water softening applications. Immersion in boiling water for extended periods of time and contact with strong oxidation-reduction media at elevated temperatures (190°F) do not affect it adversely.

Penicillin Manufacturers Split On FDA Pretesting Regulation

A sharp cleavage has developed among the producers of penicillin over the advisability of the government ending the pretesting of penicillin G before it is placed on the market for sale. Some of the producers have notified the Food and Drug Administration that they were opposed to the decertifying move as possibly being against the public interest, while at least one other member of the industry has expressed "wholehearted" support for decertification.

A partial canvass of industry sentiment on the important question was revealed in the responses to a request of the Food and Drug Administration for comment on a proposal that the agency drop the pretesting of crystalline penicillin G salts as being no longer necessary to insure the safety and efficacy of use of the drug.

Of the fourteen basic producers of penicillin who would be affected by the decertification proposal, four responded to the FDA's request for comments, and three of them expressed opposition to the proposal. These three were Heyden Chemical Corporation, CSC Pharmaceuticals, a division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, and Lederle Laboratories, a division of American Cyanamid Company. The only firm to register assent was Merck & Co.

Failure of the industry to show greater interest in the decertification proposal came as quite a surprise to the FDA officials as well as the revelation of an apparent split in industry ranks on the question. The agency had been encouraged to suggest the decertification move by the strong protests from a number of producers that continued certification was an unwarranted financial burden and in view of the fact that the records of the agency show such a small percentage of rejections.

However, FDA officials stated that it is their position that "silence means consent" and the fact that a majority of the industry producers failed to comment on the decertification amendment would be taken to mean that they favor decertification. Whether the agency will hold hearings on the amendment to develop this fact conclusively, however, has not yet been decided.

The action of Merck in favoring decertification is in accord with the view of a number of other producers in the industry, it was pointed out by the American Drug Manufacturers Association, as well as with the views expressed by the executive committee of the ADMA at its recent convention at Boca Raton, Fla. The ADMA stated that it has received telegrams in support of decertification from Abbott Laboratories, E. R. Squibb & Sons, The Upjohn Company, and Eli Lilly & Co.

In the written comments received by the FDA, only Heyden and Merck made any extensive remarks on the proposal. Lederle Laboratories contented itself with

—Continued on page 98

Mallinckrodt Elects Fistere President, Advances 3 Others

Joseph Fistere, vice-president and a director of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, has been elected president of the company, to succeed the late Arthur C. Boylston, who died on May 10. Charlton MacVeagh has been elected

Joseph Fistere

vice-chairman of the board; Dr. John R. Ruhoff has been named a director to fill a vacancy, and John E. Gaston has been elected assistant secretary.

A native of New York, Mr. Fistere joined the company in 1942 after twenty years of sales and management experience with the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

—Continued on page 66

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Representative Wilbur D. Mills, of Arkansas, believes he has found a way to avoid the prospective deficit in the Federal Treasury in 1950 and at the same time take Congress off the hot seat of having either to increase taxes or to reduce appropriations, or to do both. Neither is popular with the legislators. Mr. Mills's formula is simple. He would merely order corporations to pay their taxes six months earlier than is now required.

Under ordinary conditions, Mr. Mills's proposal wouldn't figure to get to first base. But these are not ordinary times with Congress. Members are so anxious to avoid voting increased taxes or reduced expenditures that they are inclined to look with favor on any proposal that might relieve them of this necessity. In fact the proposal appears to have so much support that the Republicans found it necessary to call a meeting of their policy group to draw up a blast against the idea. They called it a "fraud" and a "subterfuge" which shows the extent to which "the Truman congressional bloc is willing to go in order to avoid the objective and essential thing—which is curtailment of government expenditures." They said it would require at least 75 percent of the corporations to pay one and one-half years' taxes in 1950 and "put off the day of reckoning" without adding one dollar to the government's long-run revenue.

Mr. Mills said that he has discussed the measure with Chairman "Bob" Doughton of the ways and means committee and with top-ranking administration spokesmen, and they are giving it serious consideration. Neither Mr. Doughton nor the Treasury Department nor any other top-ranking administration spokesmen, however, were willing to comment on the proposal or to share in Mr. Mills's optimism.

Supreme Court Halts FDA

When the Supreme Court of the United States last week denied the Food and Drug Administration a writ of prohibition which it sought to halt proceedings before a three-judge court here involving the right of the agency to make multiple seizures, it broke a string of victories in actions before the highest court which the agency has enjoyed since 1916.

There have been numerous occasions when the supreme court has denied reviews of lower court decisions which went against FDA, but not since 1916 (in the Coca-Cola case) has the highest court decided against the agency after hearing arguments on both sides of the issue, as it did in the present case. The record of victories since the Coca-Cola case until the present time involved twelve cases under the old pure food act and eight under the present law.

While the current adverse decision set the agency back on its heels, officials are not upset about it, because it didn't decide any vital points of law which might weaken the agency's authority. They merely remarked: "You can't win 'em all. You have to take a licking sometimes."

Vitamin B for France

French people in need of medical help are getting much of their vitamin B through Marshall Plan shipments of nicotinic acid. ECA records show that several thousand pounds of the product—enough to treat about 400,000 persons—have been sent to France since the start of the European Recovery Program.

Nicotinic acid is a vitamin B substance used in the treatment of pellagra, liver trouble, nervous disorders, and other illnesses resulting from vitamin deficiency. Before the war, France produced barely enough of the medicine to meet its requirements. Today the requirements have doubled as a result of the war, and France is unable to provide sufficient quantities. In addition, much of the laboratory equipment needed for the manufacture of nicotinic acid is worn out.

At present France is using ECA dollars to purchase about 440 pounds of the medi-

—Continued on page 36

ADMA Research Section Meets in N.Y. June 23-24

The first meeting of the research and development section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association will be held June 23 and 24 at the Commodore hotel, New York. A. Lee Caldwell, of Eli Lilly & Co., is chairman. The group is a comparatively new section of ADMA, having been established a few months ago to supplant the scientific section. The forthcoming meeting will be devoted primarily to organization and an outline of the sections future activities. Several guest speakers will be heard.

Maneely Chemical Assigns Jones to Consultant Staff

Maneely Chemical Company, Philadelphia has announced the appointment of Dr. Franklin D. Jones to its consulting staff. Dr. Jones was formerly head of the horticultural department at the American Chemical Paint Company, Ambler, Pa. While there he developed a number of plant hormone products and weed killers.

He will be retained as consultant in the operation and development of Maneely's processes and products — since some of their products have large uses in the agricultural field.

Blauvelt Rejoins Stein, Hall

Joseph C. Blauvelt has returned as assistant vice-president of Stein, Hall & Co., New York, to head up the company's activities in the purchasing of tapioca flour, sago flour and other imported products and to manage the procurement of corn and wheat flour from domestic suppliers. Mr. Blauvelt originally joined the company in 1919 and was with it until 1943 when he retired.

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Cans are light.

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3. Cans are *compact*—mean more storage and display space.
4. Cans are tamper-proof.
5. Cans are easy to open and dispose of.

Association Meetings

American Association for Advancement of Science, Vancouver, B. C., June 13-18.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 13-15.

American Chemical Society, Atlantic City, N. J., September 18-23.

American Electroplaters Society, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., June 27-30

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 4-7.

American Petroleum Institute, Chicago, November 7-10.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 9-11.

American Plant Food Council, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 19-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 19-22.

American Water Works Association, Stevens hotel, Chicago, May 30-June 1.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 25-29.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 25.

Chemical Institute of Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 30-June 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual business meeting, New York, June 9.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Niagara hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 24.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, Spring luncheon meeting, Astor hotel, June 23; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 22-25.

Electrochemical Society, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, October 12-14.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 5-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 3-5.

Institute of Food Technologists, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., July 10-14.

International Congress of Biochemistry, Cambridge, England, August 19-25.

International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Mexico City, Mexico, October 23-29.

International Union of Chemistry, Amsterdam, Netherlands, September 6-10.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 2-3.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Drake hotel, Chicago, June 13-14.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Stevens hotel, Chicago, June 20-22.

National Association of Retail Druggists, Seventy-First Regiment Armory, New York, September 18-22.

National Fertilizer Association, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13-15.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 31-November 1.

National Pest Control Association, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., October 17-19.

National Petroleum Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Ambassador and Ritz-Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8-13.

Navy Industrial Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 28.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, November 1-5.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore Hotel, New York, October 24-26.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.

Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 1-3.

Society of Chemical Industry, Manchester, England, July 11-15

Society of the Plastics Industry, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 26-27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual outing, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., June 7-9; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 7.

Western Conference on Packaging, Packing and Shipping and Western Packaging Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, August 9-12.

DCAT Nominating Committee Appointed; Stock Chairman

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade has appointed a nominating committee with Fred J. Stock of Chas. Pfizer & Co. as chairman. Others on the committee are the following:—

Carle M. Bigelow, Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company; Harold M. Altshul, Ketchum & Co.; Guy L. Marsters, Norwich Pharmacal Company, and E. T. T. Williams, The Lambert Company. Robert B. Magnus, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., DCAT chairman, and Lloyd I. Volckening, Ivers-Lee Company, vice-chairman, are ex-officio members of the committee.

The committee will prepare a slate of the new executive committee which will be presented for election at the fifty-ninth annual meeting to be held at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., on September 23 and 24.

Cereal Chemists Install Hildebrand as President

P. C. Hildebrand, of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, was installed as president of the American Association of Cereal Chemists at the thirty-fourth annual meeting held in the Statler hotel, New York, on May 16 to 20.

John A. Schellenberger, head of the department of the milling industry at Kansas State College, was selected as president-elect. George T. Carlin, of Swift & Co., Chicago, and Frank R. Schwain, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, were reelected treasurer and secretary, respectively.

Recent research on nutrition and developments in cereal fortification was the principal topic of discussion at the meeting. Several of the technical papers deal with the abandonment of the use of nitrogen trichloride as a flour-bleaching agent and the substitution of chlorine dioxide, ammonium persulphate, potassium bromate and other substances.

Clinical findings of a nutrition survey in Newfoundland, which started in 1944, were reported by Dr. Norman Jolliffe, of the New York City Department of Health, who was one of a group of Canadian, British and American physicians who participated in the work.

Method Used in Survey

In 1944, he said, examinations were made of 868 unselected persons. A high prevalence of signs attributed to chronic vitamin deficiencies was revealed, he said. Improvements in qualities of food supplies were recommended, including enrichment of flour, vitamin A fortification of margarin and increase in fruit and milk consumption.

A resurvey was conducted last year and Dr. Jolliffe presented the findings of the group, referring particularly to gains in health due to enriched flour and fortified margarine.

Changes in methods, the service of laboratory analysis to the cereal processing industry, the status of sanitation methods, the evaluation of methods and instruments for cereal laboratories, mill testing equipment and a special device for measuring compressibility and elasticity of bread crumbs were subjects covered by papers presented at a special technical session on laboratory methods.

It was announced by William L. Haley, of Fisher Flouring Mills Company, Seattle, Wash., retiring president, that the 1950 convention will be held at the Sheraton hotel, Chicago, on May 14 to 19.

CCDA Sets Program For June 24 Meeting

The program has been completed for the open meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association, which will be held at the Niagara hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y., on June 24.

At the morning session a paper will be given by W. J. Riley, manager of the technical sales division of Westvaco Chemical division of Food Machinery Corporation on "Continuing Development of Markets for Old Chemicals." J. S. Reichert, manager of peroxide products development of the electrochemical department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., will discuss "Hydrogen Peroxide—Development from a Fine to a Heavy Chemical."

At the luncheon R. B. MacMullin, of R. B. MacMullin Associates, will speak on "The Chemical Industry of the Niagara Frontier."

In the afternoon, R. A. Lindsey, heavy chemical sales division of Dow Chemical Company, will speak first on "The Story of Hydrochloric Acid." The second paper, by J. M. Gillett, director of industrial research, Victor Chemical Works, will be on the subject "Phosphorus Compounds—Organic Derivatives plus Inorganic Chemicals Have Produced a Big Market." A third paper, on sulphuric acid as a barometer of industrial activity, is expected.

The address of the dinner speaker, E. C. Crocker, of Arthur D. Little, Inc., will be on "Flavors, Spices and Perfumes."

Hercules Names Kingery Assistant Plant Head

Donald D. Kingery has been named assistant plant superintendent at the Hercules Powder Company plant in Brunswick, Ga. He will be in charge of liquid products. The plant has had an assistant plant superintendent in charge of resin and resin derivatives production for several years. The additional assistant plant superintendent is a new post.

Mr. Kingery joined Hercules in 1935 at its naval stores plant in Hattiesburg, Miss. He transferred to the Brunswick plant as an area supervisor in 1944.

Joins Merck Institute

Dr. Richard E. Shope has resigned from the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, N. J., to join The Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research as associate director. He will supervise the completion of his laboratories in the new Merck institute chemotherapy building which will provide special facilities for the study of animal pathology. The new associate director has been a member of the Merck institute's board of scientific advisers since 1948.

Mattiello Memorial Presented To Brooklyn Poly Institute

The Joseph J. Mattiello Memorial was formally presented to the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute by the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club on May 16, the first anniversary of the death of Dr. Mattiello. Announced at the presentation was the establishment by the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs of a memorial lecture in honor of Dr. Mattiello to be known as the Mattiello Lecture. The formation on May 12 of a federation of paint technical societies in Europe consisting of the paint technicians of Belgium, France, Italy, Holland and Switzerland also was disclosed.

William J. Greco of the Socony Paint Products Division of Socony Vacuum Oil Company, discussed the origin, purpose and history of the Mattiello collection, and at the close of the meeting made the presentation of the memorial to the institute.

The memorial consists of a large collection of scientific books dealing with matters pertaining to the protective coating industry, and a trust fund, the income from which will be used to add to the book collection and keep it up-to-date. The book collection is in the library of the Polytechnic Institute and is available not only to the students of the institution, but to all members of the paint industry as well.

Rose Reveals Lecture Plan

Carlton Rose of the National Lead Company, and a past president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, discussed Dr. Mattiello's activities in production club and Federation work, and announced the memorial scientific lecture in honor of Dr. Mattiello, which will be presented each year at the federation convention.

The first of these lectures will be delivered at the convention in Atlantic City this November by Dr. Roy H. Kienle, director of application research of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company.

Dr. Rose cited the pioneering work of Dr. Mattiello in forming the current alliance of the paint technical groups of the United States, Britain, France and Australia.

He also announced there had been established at Basel, Switzerland, a federation of paint technical societies of Europe, patterned after the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs in America.

Mattiello's Interest in Chemists

Dr. R. E. Kirk, dean of the graduate school of Polytechnic Institute, discussed Dr. Mattiello's activities in the American Institute of Chemists, calling particular attention to his love and interest in chemists as men and individuals.

Henry F. Payne of the American Cyanamid Company told of Dr. Mattiello's activities in industry and cited his many lectures and some fifteen technical publications. Following this, the memorial was accepted by Dr. Harry S. Rogers, president of Polytechnic Institute.

Tanners Study Problems Besetting the Industry

Major problems, both domestic and international, which are currently besetting the tanning industry, were reviewed by Sherwood B. Gay, president of the Tanners' Council of America at its thirtieth Spring meeting held at the Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va., on May 16 and 17.

One of the principal problems facing the group, he said, was the "squeeze" in which tanners find themselves because of firm or rising world raw material prices on one hand and consumer insistence upon lower shoe prices on the other.

"Raw material markets, to put it mildly, refuse to recognize the facts of life in the United States," Mr. Gay stated. "For a number of reasons the world market, or what passes for it nowadays, keeps upward pressure under hide and skin prices, regardless of what happens to demand and consumption in our own economy."

Some of the reasons cited by Mr. Gay were currency uncertainties, United States aid, hoarding of supplies in foreign countries, foreign government controls and restrictions, and shortsighted economic nationalism policies of certain nations.

Role of ECA

Referring to the role of ECA and its effect on hides and skins, the council's president reaffirmed the industry's belief in the basic objectives of the aid program while urging the most careful administration of ECA programs for leather-making raw materials "in order to help avoid the dangerous consequences of the present squeeze" affecting the industry.

Discussing some of the domestic issues facing the industry, the speaker emphasized the importance of industry-wide action on matters of research and product improvement.

"There is an urgency to some of these problems that can be solved through research which makes it necessary to pool effort and knowledge," Mr. Gay stated. He added that he took little stock in the idea that there were basic secrets in the production of leather. He also asked the industry to consider the advisability of a coordinated over-all program to carry to consumers the real comparative value in leather and leather goods.

Hide and Skin Purchases

Theodore L. Sweet, chief of the combined materials branch of ECA, discussed concretely the matter of hide, skin, and leather purchases with ECA funds in the light of their tremendous importance to the tanning and shoe industries and 148,000,000 United States consumers. Recognizing that the activity of ECA was one of the prime factors in tanners' current raw material problems, the speaker pointed out that the administrators of the aid program are "acutely aware" of the basic economic problems of the tanning industry.

Recognizing that the United States is a hide and skin deficit nation, "it was plain that very little exports of raw hides and skins could be programmed from the United States to Europe," he said, and furthermore, ECA is and has been aware that allocations of funds to recipient nations for hides and skins require "the closest scrutiny and administration in order to avoid demand and price pressure on world markets."

ECA, he said, has sought to minimize the undesirable impact of hide and skin authorizations upon domestic economy by careful study of all requests for funds, by constant check on the use and results of all grants and, through a third step taken recently, by "securing more accurate data on hides and leather supplies and stocks in the various Marshall plan countries in order to be certain that raw material requirements are not magnified or exaggerated by an effort to enhance private inventories."

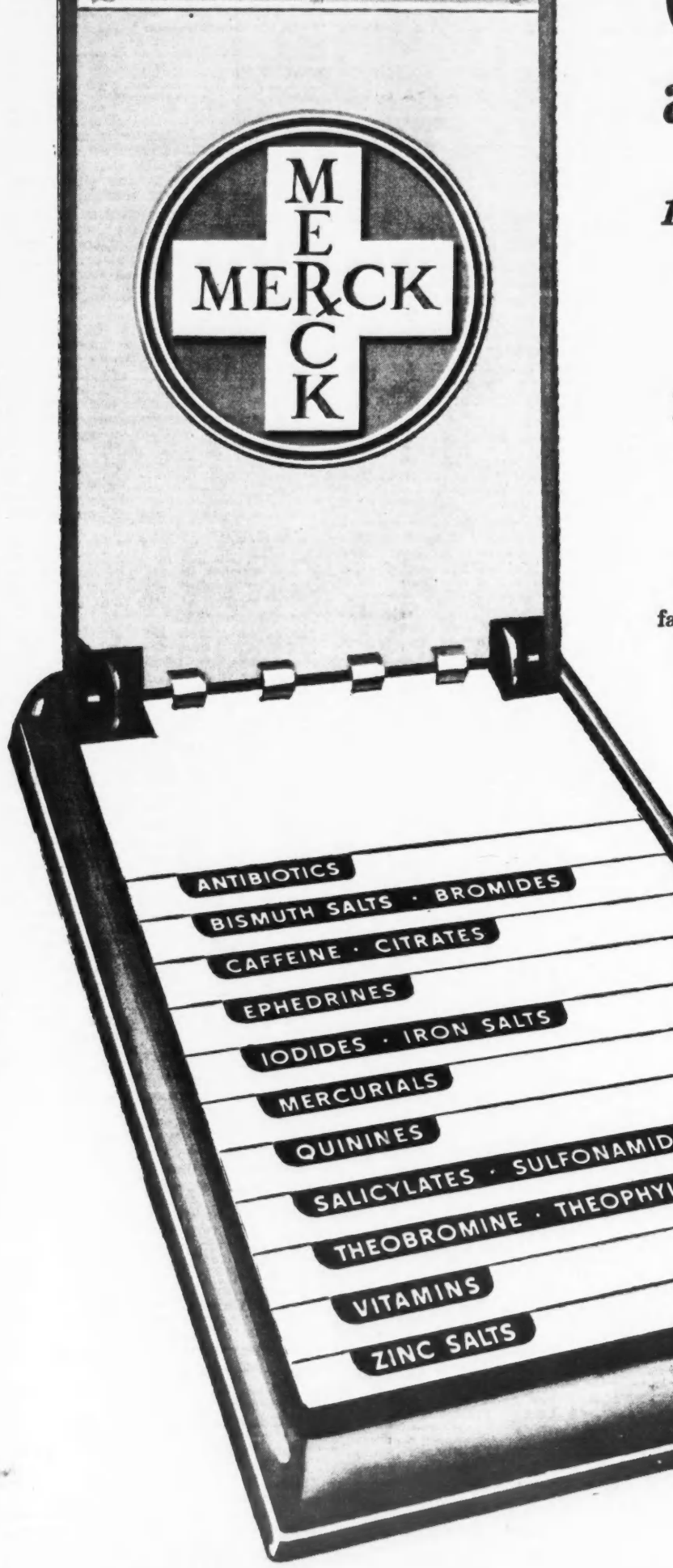
From these safeguards and other restrictions on the use of ECA funds, Mr. Sweet stated, it will be seen that "ECA funds available for purchase of hides and skins are strictly limited and controlled."

Labor Relations

Frederick R. Livingston, labor counsel, formerly associated with the National Labor Relations Board, and special assistant to the Secretary of Labor, told the assembled tanners that the entire field of labor relations is entering a crucial period. In the background, he pointed out, is the likelihood of substantial amendment of the Taft-Hartley act, notwithstanding the recent action of the House of Representatives.

The speaker's predictions of changes in the basic labor law of the country included the elimination of the union shop election requirement, removal of "some of the restrictions" on the closed shop, an end to the ban on union political contributions,

—*Continued on page 78*



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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

May 20, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
tanks, works lb. .09½- .10

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 .75
tech., fib, dms lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .12½- —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .67½- —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.75 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb 40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb .75 - —

Acetoactoparaphenetidide, d m s., 500 lbs. or more, works, lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.90 - —

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .50 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. 41 - .47

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. 07½- —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.11.50 - —
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.15.50 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots, kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 2.85

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 1.43

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.90.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.00 - —
bbls. c.l., works ton.110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 160.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.93.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.140.00 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's bbls. lb. 1.34 - 1.45

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 — —
tankcars, works lb. .33 — —

Cacodylic, bots. lb.12.00 -13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb 6.00 6.75
synth., dms lb. 5.25 - 8.00

Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 .50½

Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 .50½

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .21 - .22

Chlorosuiphonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .03 —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½ .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½ —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 .27
USP, 5 lb. bots. lb. .82 —

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 3.00 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. 28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher

USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. 28 —
smaller lots lb 28½ —
kgs. lb. 29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. 24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. 25 —
smaller lots lb. 25½ —
kgs. lb. 26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. 65 66

Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .22¾- 23¾
double, dist., dms lb. .24¾- 25¾

Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10 Nom.

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .09½- .10½

Cresylic, com., coattar, high boil 50% (210°-215°), c.l., frt. equald., works, gal. 1.11 - 1.41
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.44
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.30
low boil, 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, c.l., same basis gal. 1.16 - 1.46
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - 1.49
tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - 1.35

Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 185°C. to 205°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 1.045
tanks, same basis gal. .925 —

190°C. to 220°C. non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 —

210°C. to 240°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 .785
tanks, same basis gal. .665 —

235°C. to 271°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb .35 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .22 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —

F, bbls., works lb 1.73 1.78

Folic, bots., fib. ctns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. 13 - 13½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 13½- 14
90%, cbys. c.l., dlvd lb. 13½ 14
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 14 14½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. 30 31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48

Gamma, bbls. lb. 1.20 1.30

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 .31
dms lb. .14 —
kgs. lb. .16 —

Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb lots, works lb. 2.30 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 - —

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 - —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½- —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 — —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .38 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .34 .36
34%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .35 .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid muriatic)

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .35 - —

Acid, hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .09½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .15¾ .16¼

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. 084 —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb .085 —

Hypophosphorus, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77

J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 - 2.87

L, bbls., works lb. .80 .95

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 .18
smaller lots lb. .17 .19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more, lb. .28½- —
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3370- .3400
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - —

NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 - .72

Laurent's, bbls lb. 87 - —

Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .28 - .28½
60%, dms. lb. .25 - .25½

Linseed oil, reg dist., dms lb. .3180- .3230
water white dms lb. .3480- .3530

Maleic, powd., dms lb 30 .31
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, dms. lb. 47 —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works lb. .92 - .95

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .22½- .23½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .18 - .19

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton 25.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less:

Myristic, dist., dms lb. 45 Nom.

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .83 .91

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 8.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 6.10
38°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 6.50
l.c.l., E works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 .18
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)

Orthocresotinic, dms. c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾- .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15¾

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ .21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., 100 lbs., works lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.85 4.00

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb.15.00 -16.00
smaller lots lb.15.15 -19.00

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. 87 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. 92 .95

Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. 12¼ Nom

Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. 58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66

Phenylacetic, bots lb 1.51 1.75

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	No.	number
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	E.	east	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p. equald.	end point equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
bgs.	bags	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bls.	bales	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pt.	point
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	pulv.	pulverized
C	centigrade	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
c.l.	car lots	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
cns.	cans	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
col.	color	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
com'l	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than car lots	s.g.	specific gravity
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid	ship't	shipment
cs.	cases	m.a.p	mixed aniline point	solut.	solution
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	s.u.	standard unit
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	synth.	synthetic
dbl.	double	N	nitrogen	tech.	technical
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled			vis.	viscosity
dextro.	dextrorotatory			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dist.	distilled			W	west
				w.w.	water white
				whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phosphoric—Alphanitronaphthalene

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls. lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - .58
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .1140 -.1220
double dist., dms lb. .1240 -.1340
Stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .14½- .15½
single pressed, bgs lb. .14 - .15
triple pressed, bgs. lb. .16¾- .17¾

Acid, succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, CP, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton. 13.75 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
8 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton. 19.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10¼- .11¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms. lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .34½- —
smaller lots lb. .35 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .36 - —
small, dms lb. .38 - .40
imported, kgs lb. .34 - .36

Acid, thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works, l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
c.l., tanks lb. .18½- —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .55
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar, USP lb. 2.70 - 2.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
powd., bbls. lb. 2.40 - 2.45
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.18 - 1.25
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. (see also Fusel oil, ref.) lb. .17 - —

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, cns. oz. .72 .80
dms. lb. .68 .78
Butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E. lb. .14¼- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .14 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .14 - —
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber cns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.80 3.55
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .34½- .38
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .38½- .44
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .25 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorizations by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .33½- .34
l.c.l., same basis gal. .37½- .43
tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
SD26, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .31½- .32
l.c.l., same basis gal. .35½- .41
tanks, same basis gal. .22 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., same basis gal. .38½- .44
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32 - .32½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .41½
tanks, same basis gal. .22½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., same basis gal. .33½- .44
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).

Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .16½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .17½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - .15
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- 14
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. 17.40½-17.41
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.44½-17.50
tanks, same basis gal. 17.31 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .30½- .31
l.c.l., same basis gal. .34½- .40
tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.37½-18.38
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.41½-18.47
tanks, same basis gal. 18.28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. 18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .22½- —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .24 - —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .35½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .25½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.40 - —
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type E, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
works lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
works lb. .06½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento). Mexican, bgs lb. .14¼- .14¼
Allyl bromide, cboys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, cape, cs. lb. .35 - .40
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 - .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld. lb 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls. lb. .37 - —

PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	56.06
Specific Gravity 20/4°C.	0.8389
Melting Point	—86.9°C.
Boiling Point	52.7°C.
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup	Below 0°F

Colorless. Soluble in alcohol and ether

REACTIONS OF THE CARBONYL GROUP

Reactant	Conditions of Reaction	Products of Reaction
KCN	Glacial acetic acid in ether solution	CH_2=CH—CH(OH)—CN acrolein cyanohydrin
Malonic acid	Pyridine solution	CH_2=CH—CH=CH—COOH 2,4-pentadienoic acid
Acetic anhydride	In presence of acid	CH_2=CH—CH(O—C(=O)—CH_3)—O—C(=O)—CH_3 acrolein diacetate
C_2H_5MgBr	Grignard solution	CH_2=CH—CH(OH)—C_2H_5 1-penten-2-ol
HCl (dry)	Low temperature	Cl—CH_2—CH_2—CHO β-chloropropionaldehyde

REACTIONS OF THE DOUBLE BOND

Furan	Presence of SO_2 and high temperature	2-furanpropionaldehyde and 2,5-furandipropionaldehyde
Cyclopentadiene	Elevated temperatures	2,5-endomethylene-1,2,5,6-tetrahydrobenzaldehyde
RSH	—	R—S—CH_2—CH_2—CHO β-alkylthiopropionaldehyde
Phenol	In presence of acid or dilute alkali	aldehyde type resins

A VERSATILE, EXTREMELY REACTIVE INTERMEDIATE

• Acrolein, a highly reactive unsaturated aldehyde, offers an almost unlimited variety of reaction possibilities.

Characterized by two functional conjugated groups, Acrolein has significant new-product potentialities. The olefinic bond and the carbonyl group may react independently, simultaneously, or successively.

Some of the products of the many possible Acrolein reactions are listed here. If you are working with any of these intermediates, we suggest that you investigate the feasibility and economics of the Acrolein route. We will be glad to discuss any possible use of Acrolein in your processes.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

EASTERN DIVISION
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18

WESTERN DIVISION
100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

LOS ANGELES CLEVELAND
HOUSTON BOSTON
ST. LOUIS DETROIT
CHICAGO NEWARK

Cresylic Acid

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE OREGON 9-2550

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Alphapicoline—Antimony Oxide

Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo.600.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.600.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾- .08
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
USP, hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¼- .07¼
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .0650- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0690- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
Aluminum formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
9-9¼% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt alld. lb. .24½- .25
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined), crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
250-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld., lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld, lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb.13.50 - —
jars, works lb.15.00 -17.00

Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .86 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½- —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Aminophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.74.00 -85.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .17 - .21
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.77.50 - —
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.76.00 -85.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .59 - .60
reagent, jars lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.353.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .13 - .13¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .18½- .22
powdered, 1c. per lb higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20 - .22
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.96 - 4.00
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½- —
kgs., works lb. .42½- —
25% dms., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works ton.58.00 -59.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.46.00 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .30¾- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.212.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.270.50 - —

Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.35 - 1.37
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, 28%, dms lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 -48.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis. 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb. 2.45 - —
commercial, same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Thiosulphate, jars lb. .32 - .36
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Phosphate, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, ens lb. .77 - 1.03
Anethol, com l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, ens., dms lb. .77 - .82
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .70 - .80
imported, bls. lb. .98 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls lb. .48 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .16 - .18
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Syrian, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .38½- —
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¾- .36
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾- .37

HOW GOOD A SALESMAN IS YOUR CONTAINER?

When you put National Can lithographed metal containers on your sales force, you step up the selling power of your product three ways. You gain eye appeal through proper colors . . . recognition through distinctive design . . . confidence through the long-lasting product protection that only metal can create.

When you call in National Can, you command a complete and closely co-operating lithography service, thoroughly equipped to act on problems of container design. Effective color selection, striking photography, careful composition of illustration, durable container construction — through all these important selling points National Can Containers have been helping to boost customers' sales for nearly fifty years.

To strengthen your product's sales potential, put sales-boosting National Can Containers to work for you. It's easy to do — for "National Can is as near as your telephone."

NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION

Executive Offices: 110 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Sales Offices and Plants in: Baltimore, Md. • Indianapolis, Ind. • Chicago, Ill. • Maspeth, N. Y. • Hamilton, Ohio • Canonsburg, Pa. • Boston, Mass. • St. Louis, Mo.

Antimony salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss ..... lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots. ..... oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Archil extract, bbls ..... lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .22 - .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 6.10 - 6.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo kilo. 140.00 - 150.00
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 18.00 - 18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls ..... lb. .45 - .90
root, bls. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs ..... lb. .13 - .16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06¾ - .07
Asafetida, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines ton. 88.00 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton. 79.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 59.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 52.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 49.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 35.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 31.00 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 30.00 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 31.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 28.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 31.00 - —
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..... gal. .09½ - —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..... gal. .09½ - .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ton. 31.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
process form, bgs., works lb. .05¾ - .13
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration., tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 23.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ..... ton. 22.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots. ..... oz. 13.50 - 15.00
Sulphate, USP, bots. ..... oz. 10.35 - 12.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .40 - —
10,000 units ..... vial. .78 - —
50,000 units ..... vial. 2.86 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs ..... lb. .75 - .77
Barbital, USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 72.50 - 80.00
smaller lots, works ..... ton. 82.50 - 90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works. ..... lb. .25½ - .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms .... lb. .17 - .18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... ton. 100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald .... lb. .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. ..... lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11½ - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .34 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .35 - .36
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls ..... lb .12½ - .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works .... ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ..... ton. 49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ..... ton. 20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .85 - 1.10
Root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 8.50 - 10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton. 11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. ..... lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms. ..... lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma, bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29¾ - —
dust, dry, 50%, 6% gamma, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .19 - —
wet, 50%, 6% gamma, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .20½ - —
Benzidin base, bbls ..... lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, cns ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich gal. .21 —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio. gal. .20 - —
Benzophenone, dms. ..... lb 1.30 - 1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys ..... lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22½ - —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.09

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. ..... lb. .60 - 1.00
dms. ..... lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .83 - 1.00
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.45 - 4.00
Formate, cns ..... lb. 1.84 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. ..... lb. 1.55 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots ..... lb. 8.90 - 9.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns. ..... lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. ..... lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. ..... lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. ..... lb. .28 - .35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21 - 23½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21½ - 24
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .73 - .80
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.35 - —
98%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Beth root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. ..... gram. 12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 3.95 - —

Bismuth citrate, USP VIII, jars lb. 3.27 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb. 4.18 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 4.60 - —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms ... lb. 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms .... lb. 2.30 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ... lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. ..... lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms .... lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.30 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point .... lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd .. lb. .14¾ - .22½
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0740 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse, .. lb. .11¼ - .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0832 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13¾ - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .09½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .09 - —

Antimony Salt—Bleaching Powder

Black, carbon, furnace, semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .07½ - —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse .... lb. .1125 - .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160 - .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. ..... lb .12 - .13
bark of root, bls. ..... lb. .32 - .33
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls. ..... lb. .78 - .82
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 85.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 90.00 - —
N. Y. whse ..... ton. 106.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 95.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ..... ton. 113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton. 67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 73.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —

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CAFFEINE CITRATED, U. S. P.

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SODIUM BICHROMATE

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Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 7.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. ..... lb. .55 - .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ..... lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis .... lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis .... lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis .... lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic ..... lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis .. lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis .. lb. .45 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls ..... lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis .... lb. 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag, root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls ..... lb. .09 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ..... ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis .... ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E works ton.75.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.70.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.65.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D). precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).

Boneset leaves, bls ..... lb. .14 - .16
Borage flowers, bls ..... lb. .43 - .45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works. ton.70.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.115.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.120.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.90.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.135.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.64.00 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.57.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.31.25 - —

Borax, tech., powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.36.25 - —

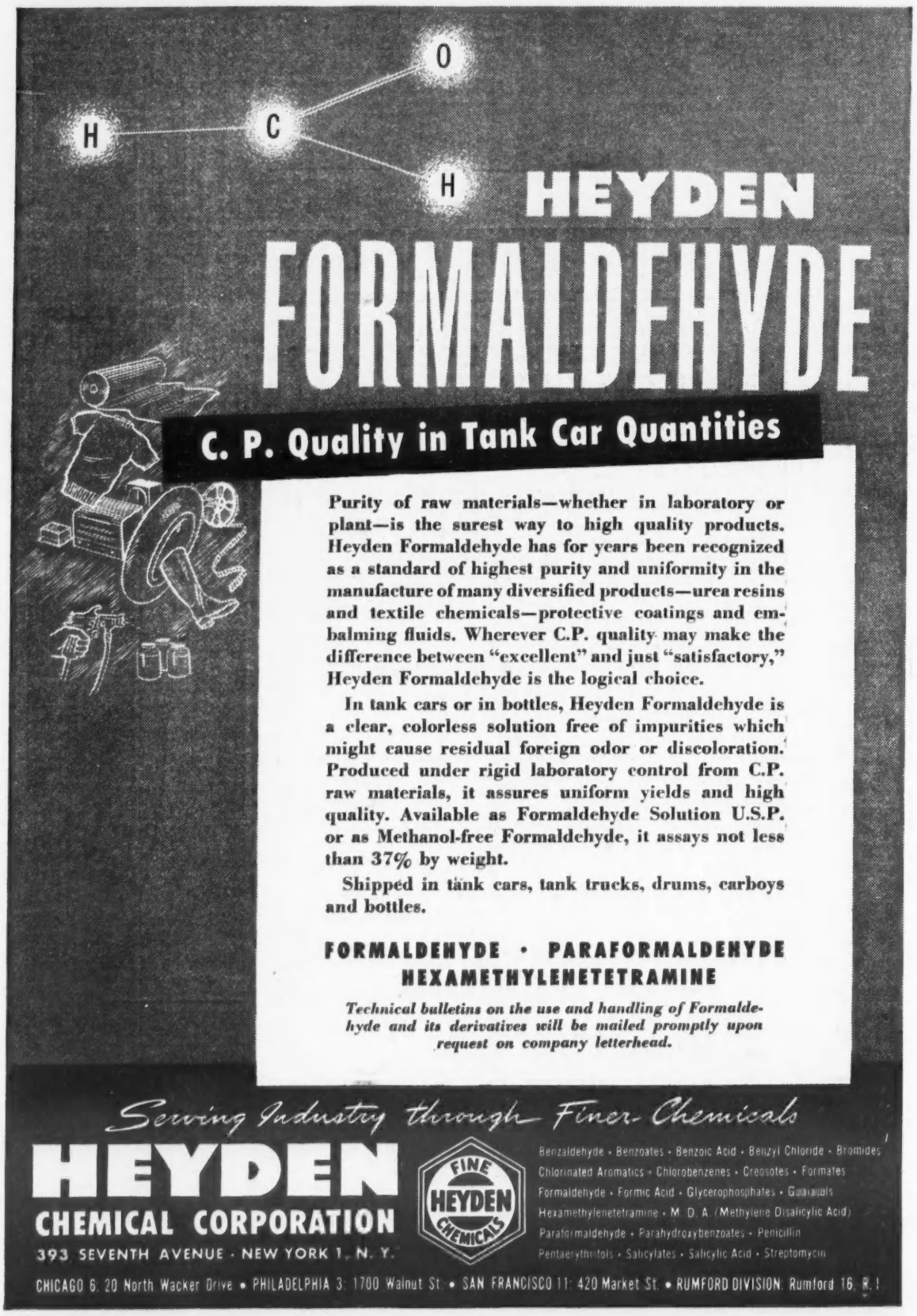
Borax packed in kgs. is $4 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis .... lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis .. lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd .. lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. ..... lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works. lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works. lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works. lb. .60 - .85
Broomtop, bls. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¾
Sap, crystals, works ..... lb. .12 - —
powdered ..... lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works ... lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ - .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .09¾ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Buckthorn bark, bls ..... lb. .20 - .22
cut and sifted, bls ..... lb. .25 - .27
Berries, bgs ..... lb. .85 - 1.00
Burdock, root, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .26
Butacuene, cyls., refy ..... lb. .1[illegible] - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11½ - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 .. gal. .03½ - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
tankwagons, same basis. lb. .14½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
secondary dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.

Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .41 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works ..... lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works ..... lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd ..... lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium bromide, jars ..... lb. 2.49 - 2.80
iodide, jars ..... lb. 5.10 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 4.75 - 5.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures .... lb. .65 - .66
Calamine, USP, dms ..... lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs ..... lb. .27 - .30
imported, bleached, bls ..... lb. .70 Nom.
peeled, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works .. gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works . gram. 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works .. unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u. works unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd ... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11½ - —
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.121.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars. lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars. ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 -50.00
USP, gran., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50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FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS
Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzoic Acid • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides
Chlorinated Aromatics • Chlorobenzenes • Creosotes • Formates
Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols
Hexamethylenetetramine • M. D. A. (Methylene Disalicylic Acid)
Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin
Pentaerythritols • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin
CHICAGO 6: 20 North Wacker Drive • PHILADELPHIA 3: 1700 Walnut St. • SAN FRANCISCO 11: 420 Market St. • RUMFORD DIVISION: Rumford 16, R. I.

Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .58 - .63
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 —
Hypochlorite, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. E of Rockies dm. 24.00 -28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs. 19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.12 —
Lactate, USP, dms lb. .37 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca. dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - .24¼
Pantothenate, dextro, jars gram .07½ —
Phenolsulphonate, dms. lb. .59 .60
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.75 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.10 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works, ton. 105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton. 115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton. 125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10.000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .05¾ - —
less, same basis lb. .06¼ - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .22 —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works lb. .24 —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cins., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
luminous tins, works lb. 1.25 - —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 1.06 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works lb. 1.50 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 .85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms lb. 1.97 1.98
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, NF, monobromated, dms., kgs. lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural lb No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .44½ - —
smaller lots lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
smaller lots lb. .60 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .78 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.30
powd., bxs lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Russian, bgs lb. 5.00 - 5.25
powd., bxs lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.05 - —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .16¾ - .17¼
Dutch, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.75 - —
fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Carbinol butyl, normal (see Alcohol, amyl, refined)
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼ - —
5-gal. dms., same basis lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾ - —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. 09 - .11½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - —
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC.
Carbromal, NF, dms., ton lots, works lb. 4.25 - —
100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - —
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 3.25 Nom.
medium, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Coorges, cs., futures lb. 2.20 - 2.25
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs., futures lb. 2.42 - 2.45
Indian, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk grain quantities gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. .67½ - —
tins, works gm. .62 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. .70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. can ea. .85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram lb. 7.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.37 - —
20,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .32 - —
dms., works milli. units. .30 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .50 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 10.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .32 - .35
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .20 Nom.
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .28 Nom.
imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs. or more lb. .18 Nom.
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .22¼ - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .24¼ - —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls. lb. .28 - .29
broken, bls lb. .27 - .27½
short stick, bls lb. .24 - .25
China, Canton, rolls, select, cs. lb. .11½ - .12
broken, bls. lb. .09½ - .10
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .15½ - .16
broken, bls lb. .14½ - .15
unscraped, bls. lb. .14 - .15
broken, bls lb. .09½ - .10
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .25 - .26
medium, bls lb. .34 - .35
thin, bls lb. .40 - .41
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .15½ - .16
broken, bls lb. .15 - .15½
unscraped, bls lb. .14 - .14½
broken, bls. lb. .14½ - .15½
Buds, China, bgs lb. .23 - .24

Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports long ton. 103.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 24.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 12.00 45.00
synthetic, cns lb. 22.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Indian, bgs. lb. .23 - .23½
futures, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - .40
granules, ctns., same basis lb. .42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .49
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .53 - —
Cellulose butyrate, flake, 17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs and over, works lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .48
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - .68
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 1.75 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .02¾ - .05½
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .04 - —
paint, bxs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs. lb. .45 - .48
Roman, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.30

Calcium Gluconate—China Clay

Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works ton. 49.80 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 51.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works. ton. 46.80 -59.00
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works. ton. 38.80 -43.50
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton. 38.80 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton. 41.80 -45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 40.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 35.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0465 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0495 - —
tanks, works lb. .0375 - .0390
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1105 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1170 - .1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton. 13.50 - 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.50 -10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton. 11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 15.00 - —
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net ton. 16.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 50.00 -55.00

how can we help you?

in supplying
INSECTICIDES
HERBICIDES
PESTICIDES

Monsanto offers formulators a broad range of chemicals for insecticides, herbicides and pesticides. These products are all manufactured to the highest standards of purity and potency — for use in dusts, sprays and aerosols.

Literature containing helpful data on most of these chemicals is available, without charge... Monsanto also offers the services of its well-trained sales and technical representatives.

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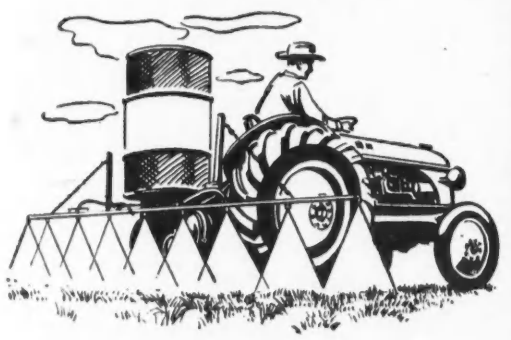
SANTOPHEN* 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Tech.)
TRICHLOROBENZENE, Technical
NIFOS*-T (Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate, Tech. For agricultural use only)
NIRAN* (Parathion. For agricultural use only)



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2,4-D ACID
2,4-D SODIUM SALT
2,4-D ISOPROPYL ESTER
2,4,5-T ACID
2,4,5-T ISOPROPYL ESTER
SANTOBRITE* (Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Tech.)
SANTOPHEN 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Tech.)
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID
SODIUM TRICHLOROACETATE
ISOPROPYL N-PHENYL CARBAMATE

PESTICIDAL CHEMICAL
COMPOUND 1080* (Sodium Fluoroacetate)

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Chloral—Deertongue Leaves

Chloral, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrate, USP, jars	lb.	1.05	1.15
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	—
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l., stock points	lb.	1.05	2.00
refined, dms., stock points	lb.	1.20	2.15
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works	lb.	.12¼-	.13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
Chlorine, liquid, cyts., c.l., works	lb.	.07	.12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.09	.19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.40	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.70	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.30	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb.	.20	.23
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	.33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, ebls.	lb.	1.38	—
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots.	lb.	4.00	4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.40	—
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.91	—
100-lbs., same basis	lb.	.93	—
25-lbs., same basis	lb.	1.18	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.50	—
5-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.00	—
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50	—
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00	3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.20	—
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00	3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7%, bbls., cs	lb.	.08	.08½
8½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24	.27
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.54	—
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb.	7.65	9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs	lb.	1.26	Nom.
broken, bgs	lb.	.45	.50
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.95	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz.	oz.	55	—
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.69	—
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.65	—
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.42	—
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works	lb.	4.70	5.05
Standard, dms., works	lb.	4.50	4.85
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., works	lb.	5.50	5.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms	lb.	.83	.90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, bls	lb.	.20	.20½
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	3.60	5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	2.50	7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	3.20	4.75
Civet, bots	oz.	5.50	15.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb.	.17½-	.18
futures, bls.	lb.	.19	.19½
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.25	.25½
futures	lb.	.24	.24½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.60	.70
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.63	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.65	.75
CMC, purified, low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	.72
tech., low vis., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.32	—
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse,	gal.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.26	—
tanks, ex-whse.	gal.	.14½-	—
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse,	gal.	.25½-	—
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.27	—
tanks, ex-whse	gal	.15½-	—
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.93½-	—
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.65	—
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs	lb.	1.65	—
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.91¼-	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs	lb.	.91¼-	—
Hydrate, bbls	lb.	2.13	—
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs	lb.	2.13	—
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms	lb.	.57	—
solid, 8½% Co, dms	lb.	.66	—
8% Co, dms	lb.	.66	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms	lb.	.37¼-	.37¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls.	lb.	.76¾-	—
Oxide, black, kgs	lb.	1.38	—
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs	lb.	1.31¼-	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms	lb.	.22¾-	—
Sulphate, bgs.	lb.	.68¼-	—
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs	lb.	1.05	—
Cobalt salts, prices are on	dlvd.,	basis.	
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs	lb.	.75	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	.67	.68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.69	.70
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.39	.40
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	11.85	—
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls.	lb.	.24	.26
Blue, root, bls	lb.	.17	.19
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns	oz.	145.00	160.00
Colchicum seed, bgs	lb.	2.75	3.00
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.24	.29
Flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.25½-	.30¼
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.18	.23
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.20	.21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.65	.69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.28	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	.29	.30
Carbonate, 55%, bbls	lb.	.218	.2525
Chloride, anhyd., bbls	lb.	.27½-	—
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.18¾-	—
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots	lb.	2.40	—
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.48	—
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	3.00	3.20
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss	lb.	.27½-	.28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd	lb.	.18	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾-	.23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.25	.28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.33	—
solid, 10% Cu, bbls	lb.	.45¾-	—
12.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.44½-	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.24½-	.27¼
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.26½-	.29¾
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼-	.27¼
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.25	—
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.39½-	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.25	8.00
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works.	lb.	.12¾-	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	11.90	—
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.1815-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2050-	—
USP, gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.10	.26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports	ton.	185.00	—
Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	190.00	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures	lb.	.05¾-	.06
Italian, bgs	lb.	.05½	Nom.
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.05⅞-	.06
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	5.63	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.68	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l	100 lbs.	6.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.10	—
Cornsilk, bls	lb.	.15	.18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.68	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.53	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.33	.35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton		1.75	—
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E	ton.	55.50	56.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	3.10
smaller lots	lb.	3.05	3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.80	Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship	lb.	.29½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.30	.31
imported, kgs	lb.	.24	.26
Creosote, beachwood, bots., cbys	lb.	1.15	1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.16	.19¼
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.38½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.39	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.25	—
solution, 80%, tanks, works	gal.	.20	—
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	.85	—
Pinewood, dms	gal.	.31	.33
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.35	2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1425-	.148
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1475-	.151
tanks, same basis	lb.	.135	—
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1450-	.1505
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.1535
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1375-	—
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works	lb.	.16½-	.20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	.20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	11.00
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.30	—
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works	gal.	1.50	—
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs	lb.	.40	.45
powd., cs.	lb.	.50	.55
Culvers root, bbls	lb.	.55	.65
Cumene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	—
tanks	gal.	.53	.56
Cumin, seed, Persian, bgs	lb.	.22	.22½
futures, bgs.	lb.	.21½-	.22
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.08½-	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk	unit-ton.	2.85	—
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis	unit-ton.	2.75	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½-	.12¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	.13
tanks, works	lb.	.08	.11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26½-	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	.31
tanks, works	lb.	.25	.29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.34	—
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works.	cyl.	40.00	—
6 oz. cyls., works	cyl.	10.50	—
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots	gal.	.32	—
100-gal. lots	gal.	.31	—
200-gal. lots	gal.	.30	—

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2, 4-D, fib., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.83	.90
Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.40	.45
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51½-	—
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.49½-	—
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	.34
smaller lots, works	lb.	.31	.34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.35	.45
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.31	.45

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DDT Government Specifications

2, 4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)

MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

rapid delivery for soft elastic capsules... Strong Cobb capsulating machines are now turning out millions of fine soft elastic capsules.

Three and 4 minim round capsules and 3, 5 and 7½ minim ovals are literally rolling from our new machines.

Piston-type fillers measure accurately the individual dosage. POSITIVE FILL is assured for each capsule. Clear and opaque capsules are being made in many colors.

The CAPSULE DIVISION operates under the same rigid laboratory and plant control as all divisions in our organization. Our Research Laboratories are running continuous studies on the improvement of formulae and capsulating methods.

If you are considering immediate or future capsule manufacture—write for samples of our fine products.

Strong Cobb & Company, Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

Defluorinated Phosphate—Dyes, Coaltar, Certified

Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton 44.15 - 55.75
Rock, paper bgs., works ton 34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10½ - .13
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd lb. .33 Nom.
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.27 - —
Canary, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 6.86 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.24 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.01 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 7.06 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.11 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 6.71 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.86 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs., 17c. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½ - .10¾
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.05 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks lb. No prices.
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 - 52.00
California ton. 38.00 - 40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms, c.l., works. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .69½ - —
tanks, works lb. .67½ - —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57½ - —
tanks, works lb. .55½ - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½ - .52½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½ - .53½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .49 - .50
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .58 - —
tanks, works lb. .56 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½ - .35½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - .36½
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .27½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .28
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½ - .26
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - .57
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
Diethyleneglycol monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
tanks lb. .20½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo. 255.00 - 330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 15.00 - 18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 - 30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l lb. .33 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l lb. .40 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
tanks, works lb. .43½ - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials. gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .64 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .95 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
tanks lb. .12½ - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
tanks, works lb. .05½ - —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - .41½
Dillseed, natural, bgs lb. .09½ - .10
dewhiskered, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .72½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
tanks, works lb. .71 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l lb. .21 - .25¾
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls lb. .16 - .23
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .14 - .18
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .28 - .32
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .07 - .09
refd., dms lb. .17 - .21
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .41½ - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms. lb. .43 - .43
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. 64.00 - 66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .65
Dodecyltoluene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .20 - .22
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .35 - .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.25
reeds, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns. lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.55 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 7.35 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns. lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns. lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. lb. 24.00 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns. lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns. lb. 14.65 - —
No. 37, cns. lb. 13.55 - —

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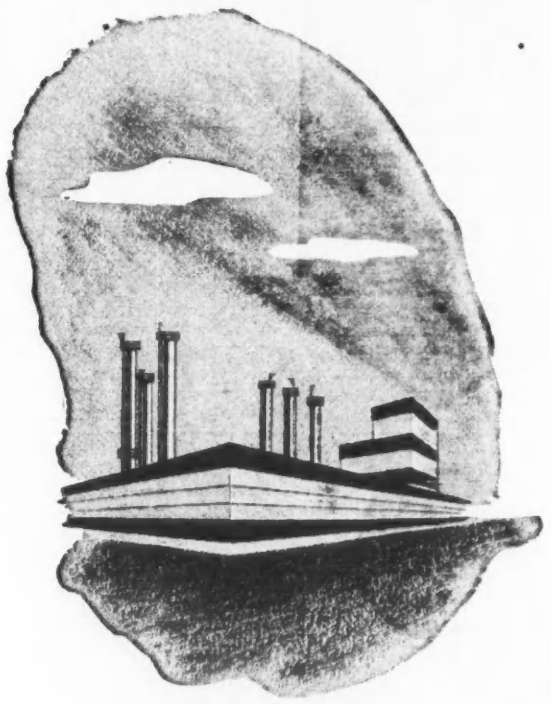
Tetraethylene Glycol

A Viscous polyethylene glycol with an Average Molecular Weight of 194.



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Magnesium Chloride

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Hydrochloric Acid

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DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. .lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. ...lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. ..lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20 Chrysodine G. .....lb. .59 - —
27 Orange G. .....lb. .71 - —
31 Amido naphthol red G. ..lb. .59 —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G.....lb. .82 - —
40 Alizarine yellow R.....lb. .97 - —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B..lb. .97 - —
79 Ponceau R .....lb. .68 - —
151 Orange II .....lb. .44 - —
165 Red lake C.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Red lake A.....lb. .80 - —
179 Azo rubine .....lb. .95 - —
180 Diamond blue 3B.....lb. .84 - —
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .85 - —
202 Chrome blue black R....lb. .62 - —
203 Chrome black T.....lb. .72 - —
208 Sulphon acid blue R.....lb. .83 - —
216 Acid alizarin red B.....lb. .77 - —
234 Resorcin brown .....lb. .82 - —
246 Naphthol blue black.....lb. .78 - —
274 Benzo fast red SBL.....lb .2.96 - —
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra lb. 1.00 - —
299 Diamond black F.....lb. 1.38 - —
304 Nerol 2B .....lb. 1.03 - —
326 Benzo fast orange S.....lb. 1.57 - —
332 Bismarck brown R.....lb. .78 - —
365 Chrysophenine .....lb. 2.14 - —
382 Diamine scarlet B.....lb. 1.56 - —
401 Diamine black BH.....lb. .58 - —
406 Benzo blue 2B conc.....lb. .98 - —
419 Diamine fast red F.....lb. 1.05 - —
420 Diamine brown M.....lb. .82 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B.....lb. 1.08 - —
513 Diamine sky blue FF.....lb. 1.48 - —
561 Trisulphon brown B.....lb. 1.78 - —
581 Direct deep black EW extra, lb. .81 - —
593 Diamine green B.....lb. .60 - —
598 Congo brown G.....lb. 1.20 - —
620 Sun yellow .....lb. .84 - —
639 Xylene light yellow.....lb. 1.77 - —
640 Tartrazine .....lb. 1.34 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.69 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.93 - —
692 Brilliant green .....lb. 2.55 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B..lb. 3.27 - —
671 Glaucine .....lb. 1.54 - —
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .95 - —
681 Crystal violet .....lb. 1.91 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B.....lb. 1.51 - —
720 Chrome azurol B.....lb. 3.60 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 2.68 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. 2.14 - —
749 Rhodamine B .....lb. 3.85 - —
814 Chloramine yellow.....lb. 2.76 - —
841 Satranine .....lb. 2.58 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 7B .....lb. .56 - —
922 Methylene blue GXX.....lb. 1.28 - —
939 Hydron blue R .....lb. .72 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra....lb. .28½ - —
1027 Alizarin VI .....lb. .64 - —
1034 Alizarin red S .....lb. 2.30 - —
1054 Alizarin saphiro B .....lb. 2.59 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green...lb. 2.61 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B.....lb. 2.13 - —
1098 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste..lb. 1.96 - —
double paste .....lb. 3.92 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste..lb. 1.72 - —
1101 Caledon jade green .....lb. 2.32 - —
1108 Indanthrene blue RS, single double paste .....lb. 2.52 - —
double paste .....lb. 2.13 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste..lb. 1.72 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste..lb. 1.08 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste..lb. 1.65 - —
double paste .....lb. 3.29 - —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste..lb. 1.54 - —
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste..lb. 1.57 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown P.G.lb. 2.48 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB..lb. 1.25 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L.....lb. 1.94 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA.lb. 2.55 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V .....lb. 1.07 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B.....lb. 1.37 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW.....lb. 2.74 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

Black, blue, No. 550.....lb. .72 - —
Jet, No. 551 .....lb. .79 - —
Brown, R, conc .....lb. 1.44 - —
Orange R, brilliant.....lb. .80 - —
Red 4 B, conc .....lb. 1.22 - —
Yellow, C .....lb. 1.05 - —
FN, conc. .....lb. 1.08 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,

Auramine, O .....lb. 1.06 - —
Black, basic, blue.....lb. 1.08 - —
Jet .....lb. 1.08 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.44 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc. .lb. .78 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra.....lb. .54 - —
Y, extra .....lb. .53 - —
Fuchsine, conc .....lb. 2.84 - —
Green, malachite, conc....lb. 1.80 - —
Rhodamine, B .....lb. 3.97 - —
Safranine, Y, conc.....lb. 2.66 - —
Violet, methyl, 8 .....lb. 1.08 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, acid blue, B, extra. lb. .76 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc .....lb. .43 - —
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra conc.
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc lb. 3.07 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO.....lb. 1.33 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc .....lb. .32 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra....lb. 1.99 - —
Methanil, conc .....lb. .83 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls .....lb. .45 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.12 - 1.20
tanners, bbls .....lb. .06½ - .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Elecampane root, bls .....lb. .25 - .28
Elm bark, grinding, bls .....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .46 - .47
select, bndls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.38.75 -42.00
Ephedra herb, bls.....lb. .37 - .39

Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .98 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs ... oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs .....oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .37 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .35 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram .60 - .70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergot, NF, cns .....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eserine, bots .....oz.55.00 -56.00
Salicylate, USP, bots .....oz.38.75 -39.75
Sulphate, bots .....oz.60.00 -61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works .....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .085 - —
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .31 - —
tanks .....lb. .29 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works, lb.. 16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.00 - —
75 cc. hospitals .....bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ... lb. .30 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns lb. .75 - .90
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —

Ether, ethyl, industrial, USP, dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .10 - —
synthetic, dms, incl., frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .10 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .06½ - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .04½ - —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs. lb. 1.03 - 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½ - —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .10 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .10¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10½ - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .12½ - —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .10 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .10¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ...lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .10¾ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .48½ - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .46 - —
Benzoate, dms.....lb. .68 - —
Betaethoxypropionate, oms., works lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms .....lb. .39 - .41

Ethyl, butyrate, bgs.....gal. 4.75 - —
cns., works .....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works .....lb. .60 - —
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., tanks.....lb. .13½ - —
USP, bbls., cyl .....lb. .29 - .32
Cinnamate, cns .....lb. 2.30 - 3.60
Formate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Iodide, bots .....lb. 4.08 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Methacrylate, M-2, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works .....lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works .....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works .....lb. No prices.
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms .....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .53 - —
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms., works. lb. .53 - —
Ethylanilin, dms .....lb. .60 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
Ethylcellulose, 6b. dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .54 - .58
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .09½ - —
W. of Rockies .....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .10½ - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .11½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies..lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .09 - —

The usefulness of every product in this list depends on

The uniform dependable purity of every one is typically

Mallinckrodt

Check the Mallinckrodt iodine compounds which are used in your products. Write to your nearest Mallinckrodt office for data and quotations.

Iodine Crude
Iodine U.S.P. Resublimed Crystals
Iodine U.S.P. Resublimed Granular
Iodine A.R.
Iodine Tincture Strong N.F.
Iodine Tincture U.S.P.
Acid Hydriodic Diluted U.S.P.
Acid Hydriodic Conc. Sp. Gr. 1.5
Acid Hydriodic Sp. Gr. 1.5 A.R.
Acid Iodic A.R.
Acid Iodic Anhydride A.R.
Ammonium Iodide N.F.
Ammonium Iodide A.R.
Arsenic Triiodide N.F.
Barium Iodide
Cadmium Iodide
Cadmium Iodide A.R.
Calcium Iodide
Collodion Photo Iodizer, White Label
Collodion Photo Iodizer, Orange Label
Ethyl Iodide A.R.
Ferrous Iodide
Ferrous Iodide Syrup N.F.
IODEIKON ® for cholecystography
Iodide Mixture (for mineral feeds)
Iodoform N.F. Powder Heavy
Iodoform N.F. Powder Light
IOFLOW ® (for mineral feeds)
Iodophthalein Sodium U.S.P.
IOMAG ® (for mineral feeds)
ISO-IODEIKON ® for cholecystography
Lead Iodide N.F.
Lithium Iodide
Mercurous Iodide Yellow N.F.
Mercuric Iodide Red N.F.
Mercuric Iodide A.R.
Methyl Iodide A.R.
Potassium Iodate
Potassium Iodate A.R.
Potassium Iodide U.S.P. Crystals
Potassium Iodide U.S.P. Granular
Potassium Iodide U.S.P. Powder
Potassium Iodide A.R. Crystals
Potassium Iodide A.R. Granular
Potassium Iodide Neutral A.R.
Potassium Mercuric Iodide N.N.R.
Silver Iodide
Sodium Iodate
Sodium Iodate A.R.
Sodium Iodide U.S.P.
STABILIDE ® (for mineral feeds)
Strontium Iodide U.S.P.
Thymol Iodide N.F.
Zinc Iodide N.F.

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Ethylene Oxide—Green, Chrome

Ethylene oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾-	.25
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾-	.26
tanks, works and frt. equald. or alld.	lb.	.15¾-	.16¾
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½-	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Monomethylether, d m s., c.l., works	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	6.80	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.75	2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.11	.14
Eugenol, prime, USP	lb.	2.00	2.50
Euphorbia pil., herb, bls	lb.	.15	.17

F

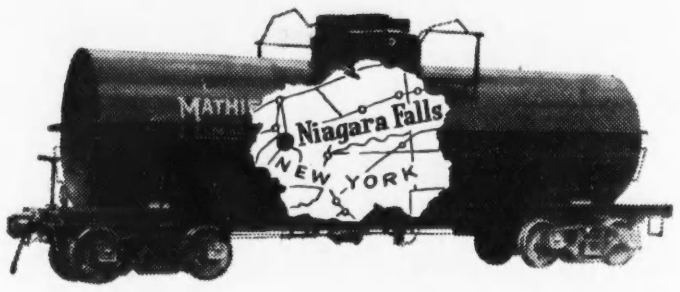
Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	-12.50
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.09¾-	.10½
French, bgs	lb.	.12	.12½
Indian, bgs	lb.	.12	.12½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.11½-	.12½
futures, bgs.	lb.	.10¼-	.10½
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.11½-	.12
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate).			
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.12	—
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.13	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	32.50	-33.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.35	2.45
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.24	.25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area	ton.	150.00	Nom.
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area	ton.	155.00	Nom.
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area	ton.	142.50	Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.45	.47
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	47.50	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	49.50	—
bulk, contract, c.l., mines	ton.	42.00	—
noncontract, c.l., mines	ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	47.00	—
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net	ton.	39 00	-41.00
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	35.00	-37 00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	34.00	-36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	33.00	-35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	32.00	-34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works	lb.	.0570-	—
l.c.l., E. works	lb.	.0620-	—
tanks, E. works	lb.	.0370-	—
methanol-free (uninhibited) tanks, works	lb.	.0350-	—

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	30.00	—
Tex., mines	ton.	27.00	—
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	2.00	4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00	40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09½-	—
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks	lb.	.22	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½-	—
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½-	—
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22	—
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28	—

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.59	.60
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.14	15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock	lb.	No stocks.	
Extract, bbls		No stocks.	
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.1025-	—
Bayonne, 76 octane, tanks.	gal.	.132	—
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.10	.11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.09875-	.10125
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks	gal.	.12	—
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks	gal.	.0525-	—
Gelatin, silver label, cs., works	lb.	1.20	—
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.13	.16
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17	.19
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.18	.20
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	2.75
prime	lb.	2.20	2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	2.65	3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots	lb.	4.50	4.75
Root, African, bls	lb.	.24	.31
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.38	.38½
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.34	.36
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.33	.34
Rhattoon, bgs.	lb.	.31	.32
Ginseng root, cs	lb.	12.00	-16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).			
cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l. bgs., works	100 lbs.	2.25	2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.14½-	—
40-65, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
65-90, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.22½-	—
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.25	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.			
ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
pulverized, 50-60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., (50,000 lbs.) same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	.25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	.26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	.27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	.29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	.30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	.31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	.32
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	.33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	.35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	.36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	.37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	.38¼
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	.40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	.41
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.			
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.16¾-	.18¾
soapylye, 80%, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15¼-	.14¼
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23¾-	—
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25	—
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24¼-	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24⅛-	—
	lb.	.24⅛-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24⅝-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23⅝-	—
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).			
Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.22	—
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26	—
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots	oz.	22.00	-22.25
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	20.00	-20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	.40	.41
Golden seal, root, bls	lb.	3.65	4.00
powd., bxs	lb.	4.25	4.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots	oz.	13.50	-14.00
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50	-15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb.	.30	.33
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	.04	.06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	.14	.16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse.	lb.	.16	.19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	.22	.25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse	lb.	.21	.22
No. 2 whse	lb	.23	—
Grease, house, dlvd., loose	lb.	.05	Nom.
White, choice, loose	lb.	.06	Nom.
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).			
Yellow, loose	lb.	.05½-	—
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.37	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38¾-	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39½-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40½-	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40¾-	—

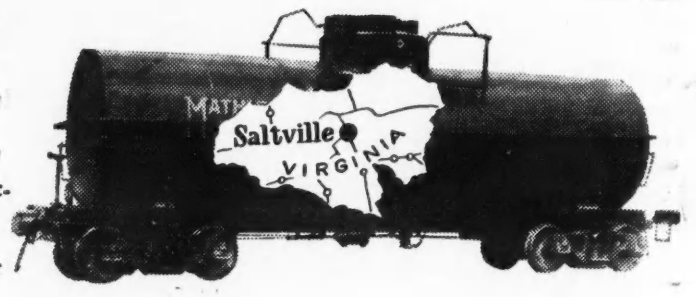


three-point

Dependability

Out of Mathieson's three producing points—each geographically located in principal caustic-consuming areas—roll hundreds of modern tank cars speeding to meet industry's need for high-grade caustic. The strategic location of these three plants permits substantial savings in shipping costs... provides *dependable* sources of caustic to consumers having several plants in areas served by Mathieson—*one* source of supply with *three* producing points.

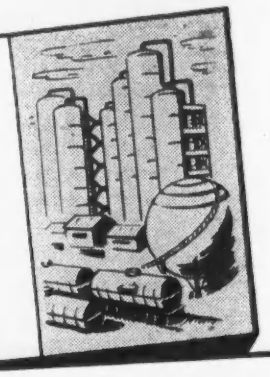
Mathieson Chemical Corporation,
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.



Specify Mathieson

Mathieson
CHEMICALS
Caustic Soda . . . Soda Ash . . . Bicarbonate of Soda
Liquid Chlorine . . . Chlorine Dioxide . . . Ammonia,
Anhydrous & Aqua . . . HTH Products . . . Dry Ice
Carbonic Gas . . . Sodium Chlorite Products
Sodium Methylate

it's VALVOLINE at the refinery



it's VALVOLINE when it's delivered

because every drum is protected by Tri-Sure Closures

SINCE 1866, the products of the Freedom-Valvoline Oil Company have been known for their superlative *quality*. So Freedom-Valvoline safeguards its reputation—its most cherished possession—by shipping its lubricants, rust preventives and other petroleum derivatives in drums equipped with Tri-Sure Closures*.

Tri-Sure Closures have an interengaging *flange*, *plug* and heavy-gauge *seal* which give drums absolute security from the hazards of shipping . . . security from leakage, seepage, substitution and tampering.

When Tri-Sure Closures are on your drums, they express the pride you take in a fine product . . . they provide insurance against weather and hard handling . . . and they say to your customers, "here is full value—protected every minute, from loading platform to you."

*The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by 26 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), plugs and seals have been used.

Play Safe by Specifying
Tri-Sure Closures on Every Drum Order

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Can.

Green, Chrome, CP—Hexanol

Green, chrome, CP., dark, light, medium blue content,
31-35%, bbls., same basis . lb. .40½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis . lb. .43½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis . lb. .45 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis . lb. .46¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .47¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis . lb. .13¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis . lb. .14¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis . lb. .16 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis . lb. .16½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis . lb. .17 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis . lb. .18 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis . lb. .19¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis . lb. .20¼- —

Green, chrome, reduced color,
36-40%, bbls., same basis . lb. .23 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis . lb. .25¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis . lb. .26¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis . lb. .26½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis . lb. .27 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis . lb. .28 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis . lb. .29¼- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo. Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

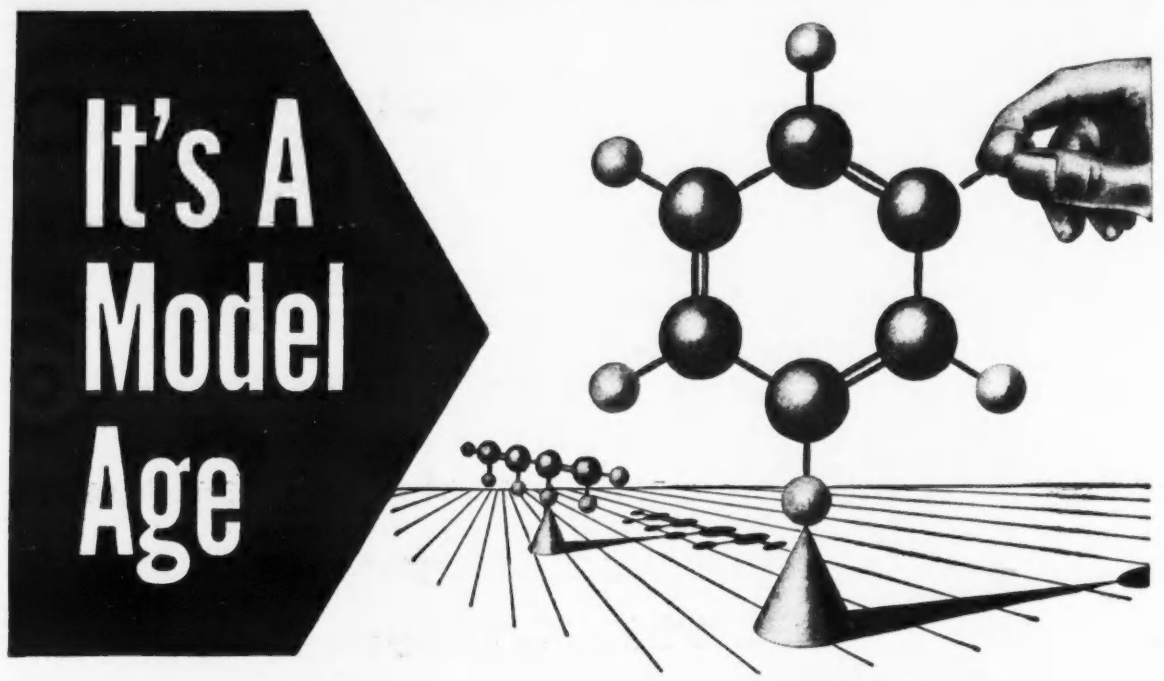
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs. lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).

Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Guaiac resin, cs. lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls. lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.90 - 4.95
Carbonate, dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs. lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .12 - .14
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
Manila, loba, B, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
C, bgs. lb. .23½- .25
CBB, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
CNE, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
DK, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
dust, bgs. lb. .07½- .09
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .11¾- .13½
WS, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs. lb. .32 - .35
Dammar, Batavia, A D, bgs. lb. .26 - .30
A E, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
dust, bgs. lb. .08½- .09½
E, bgs. lb. .13½- .14½

Gum, dammar, East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .09½- .10¼
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .07½- .09
black, bold, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .09½- .10¼
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .25 - .27
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .10 - .12
dust, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns. lb. .21 - .22
Ester, um-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs. lb. .98 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs. lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .51 - .52
No. 2 lb. .47 - .48
No. 3 lb. .39 - .40
Kauri, bgs. lb. .31½- .32¼
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .35 - .37
Mastic, cs. lb 2.25 - 2.30
Myrrh, cs. lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs. lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. lb. .22 - .36
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.40 - 2.65
No. 3, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs. lb .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 26.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton. 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme., Texas, frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald ton. 18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Saltville, Va., frt equald ton. 9.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N.H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Reton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ton. 22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton. 21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .50 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 2.85 - 3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls lb. .30 - .32
ground, bxs. lb. .35 - .37
powder, bxs. lb. .37 - .39
white, whole, bls lb. .35 - .43
powder, bxs lb. .37 - .45
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .40 - .75
Henna leaves, bls lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .25 - .27
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .12½- .13⅛
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, same basis lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Diphosphate, USP, bots kilo. 500.00 -
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks. gal. .13½- .14⅛
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb .31 - —
tanks, works lb .29 - —



. . . based upon the molecular structures that atoms build. Structures that bring us a multitude of vital products—many of which, like rubber and the whole range of plastics, benefit by important functions performed by modern materials such as Metasap Stearates.

UNCURED RUBBER STOCK, for example, will not stick when dusted with Metasap Zinc Stearate, and this zinc compound can be used to advantage to lubricate molds.

IN THE CASE OF PLASTICS, Metasap Zinc and Calcium Stearates not only improve *internal* lubrication of molding powders, but act as plasticizers. When dusted on molds, they supply *external* lubrication and prevent sticking. Metasap Stearates also permit molding at lower pressures, help speed the molding cycle, promote longer mold life—improve the finish of the plastic product.

IN PAINT, VARNISH and LACQUER MANUFACTURE, Metasap Stearates provide efficient thickening, suspension, and flatting. They serve to reduce grinding time and, in the case of lacquers, impart a tougher, more marproof and waterproof film.

FLUID, SEMI-FLUID, STIFF, STRINGY, ADHESIVE GREASES —long and short feathered—that do not freeze in winter, separate, dissolve or evaporate in summer, are obtained through use of Metasap Aluminum Stearate. Possessing high temperature-resistance, stability, and water-repellent qualities, these moisture-free lubricants keep moving parts operating efficiently and economically under the toughest conditions.

AND THERE ARE SCORES OF OTHER VALUABLE SERVICES performed by Metasap Stearates—from making ceramics lustrous and giving face powders "stay on" ability, to preserving fish nets and waterproofing concrete. *All* help to step up output, improve products, promote economies.

Send for New, Free 32-page Book "Metallic Soaps"—which describes the uses and value of stearates in industry. It will afford you a handy reference, and may provide ideas that will help you better your production and lower costs.

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPARTMENT 9 HARRISON, N. J.
BRANCHES: BOSTON • CHICAGO • CEDARTOWN, GA. • RICHMOND, CALIF.
Stocks at Cleveland and Akron, Ohio; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.; Louisville, Kentucky

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Stearates
of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

Hexyleneglycol (see Methylpentanediol).
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld. lb. 19.00 - —
works lb. 19.00 - 27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. 20.00 - 21.50
works lb. 20.00 - 33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., works, 50 kilos. kilo. 125.00 - —
1-5 kilos kilo. 130.00 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 15.00 - 25.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz. 20.00 - 22.00
Methylbromide, NF oz. 16.00 - 18.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Horehound, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots oz. 53.50 - 53.80
Hydrochloride, NF oz. 29.50 - 30.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 53.50 - 53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾ - .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½ - .19½
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½ - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
tanks lb. .19¾ - —
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - —
tech., dms. lb. .70 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 5.35 - 6.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 34.00 - 38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 18.00 - 20.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 18.00 - 19.50
Sulphate, bots oz. 14.00 - 19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs. lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots. lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls lb. .74½ - .85
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, bots. lb. .23 - —
Indol, CP, bots lb. 17.60 - 19.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse, Staten Island lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Idochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms lb. 6.40 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.39 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns. lb. 5.25 - 12.30
beta, cns. lb. 7.05 - 8.50
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
powd., bgs. lb. 4.65 - 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
solut., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.50 - 14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP, dms., works lb. .06¾ - .08⅛
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald. lb. .06 - .06½
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Gluconate, NF, dms lb. .85 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .21¼ - .21¾
Nitrate, red, tech., dms. lb. .03½ - .04
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .34 - —
ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots lb. .36 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 52.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 29.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms. lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms. lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25½ - .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .82 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-3, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works lb. 28.00 - 35.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 11½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works, c.s. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - .55
Resin, powd., bxs. lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .09 - .18
Tar, USP, dms. lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .45 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .08625 - —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .084 - —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .121 - .156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .09 - .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .085 - .08875
Penn., 45, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0975 - .11
47, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton. 85.00 - 95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton. 95.00 - 105.00

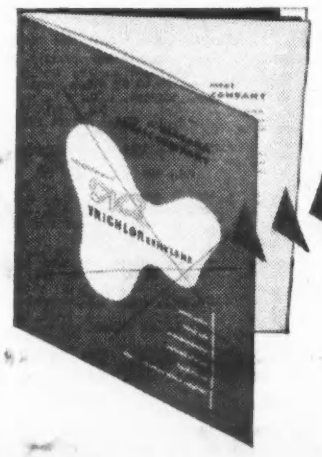
L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous lb. .24 - .26
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .12 - .12¼
Larkspur seed bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Greek, bls lb. .07 - .08
Turkish, bls., recleaned lb. .17 - .20
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .20 - .21
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, cns., lb. .23¾ - —
gran., bbls. lb. .24½ - —
powd., bbls. lb. .24½ - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .27 - .31
gran., powd., dms lb. .27¾ - .31¾
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .41½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - .42½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms. lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .38¼ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .14 - .15
E. St. Louis lb. .1380 - —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .29½ - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30½ - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .15¾ - .16¼
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21¾ - .22¼
30% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .26½ - .27
Lead nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Oleate, bbls. lb. .29½ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .38¼ - —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Resinate, fused, 19% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .41¼ - —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1610 - .1675
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .51¾ - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - —
ton lots lb. .37 - —
less ton lots lb. .38 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate), tribasic, dms., works lb. .25¼ - —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .14¼ - .14¾
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .22¼ - .22¾
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15½ - .18¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .19¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —

a new and dependable source of supply for TRICHLORethylene

Niagara Alkali Company, widely recognized as one of America's pioneer chemical producers, has now entered into the production of TRICHLORethylene. You are thus assured of a new and highly dependable source of supply for this important degreasing and metal cleaning agent.

NIALK TRICHLORethylene is produced in a new plant recently completed at Niagara Falls, N. Y. This new plant, which readily permits increased production facilities, is completely modern in every respect and utilizes control equipment that will satisfy the most exacting demands for a product of high quality and superior stability.



all you want to know

about NIALK TRICHLORethylene and the company that produces it is contained in a new booklet recently issued by Niagara. A copy will be sent to you immediately on receipt of this coupon:

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

Niagara Alkali Company, Dept. D,
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please send me a copy of your booklet on NIALK TRICHLORethylene.

Name_____
Position_____
Firm_____
Street_____
City_____ State_____

Lecithin—Nitrogenous Sewage Sludge

Lecithin, comble, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .25 - .30
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 28.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton. 9.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton. 10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 10.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 10.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton. 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak ton. 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton. 13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen. 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .25 - .27
without leaves, bls lb. .24 - .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 54.50 - —
Litharge, com'l. powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms. lb. 1.00 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- .06⅝
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots lb. .08½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
leaves, NF lb. .85 - 1.00
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½- .49½
Lovage root, imp., bls lb. 1.20 Nom.
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo. kilo. 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls lb. .70 - .71
Banda, No. 1, bls lb. .90 - .91
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. .78 - .80
West Indian, bls lb. .72 - .75
broken, bls. lb. .65 - .66
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .29 - —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs. c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .12¼- —
flake, bbls. c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 44.00 -46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 2.80 - 2.94
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 4.85 - —
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs., works lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .09½
Stearate, ctns., c.l lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ton. 67.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 30.50 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Blue, bls. lb. .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls lb. .48 - .50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - —
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works. ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 77.00 -82.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. allowed to. .22¾ - 23¼
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .20 - —
precip., dms. lb. .22½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E. lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 68.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 72.00 Nom.
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
small, cs lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb. .17½- .18
French, bls lb. .34 - .34½
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb. 9.40 - 9.55
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 7.20 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .27 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide). NF, fib. dms lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 - —
Metachloraniln, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - .80
l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .85 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .61 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .50 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.

synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .41 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .31 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld gal. .38 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .31 - —

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., works, 50-lb. or more lb. 7.25 - —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 9.75 - —
Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —

Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .50 - .60
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .67

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - .60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .61½- —
frt. alld. W gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .55½- —

Methyl acetone, synth., East, territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns lb. .69 - .71
cyls. lb. .60 - .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.48 - 1.65
Formate, dms. lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 36.00 -56.00
Iodide, bots., cbys lb. 3.00 - 4.85
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - .58
cns, works lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots lb. 5.15 - 5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Testerone, USP, 100 gms gm 3.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 - 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. 17 - —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅞- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅛- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ¼c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .10½- .12¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .12½- .13¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .28 - .34¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .30 - .35¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —

Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .08 - .08¼
New Orleans gal. .08½- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06¼
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylanilin, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 -12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls lb. .12 - .16
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 25.00 -30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs lb. 4.95 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs lb. 1.60 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.70 - —
5 lbs lb. 1.85 - —
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .22 Nom.
Danish, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12¼- .12¾
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .05½- .06
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .05½- 05½
yellow, bgs., source lb. .10½- .11
Washington, yellow, source, bgs lb. .11 - .11¼
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock. ton. 61.00 -62.00
J2, ex dock ton. 53.00 -54.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald lb. .06⅜- —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- .07½
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .071 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07.35- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .065 - —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 18.25 - —

Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- .25¼
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56 lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. dm. 53.65 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 11.80 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N ton. 120.00 -137.16
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40

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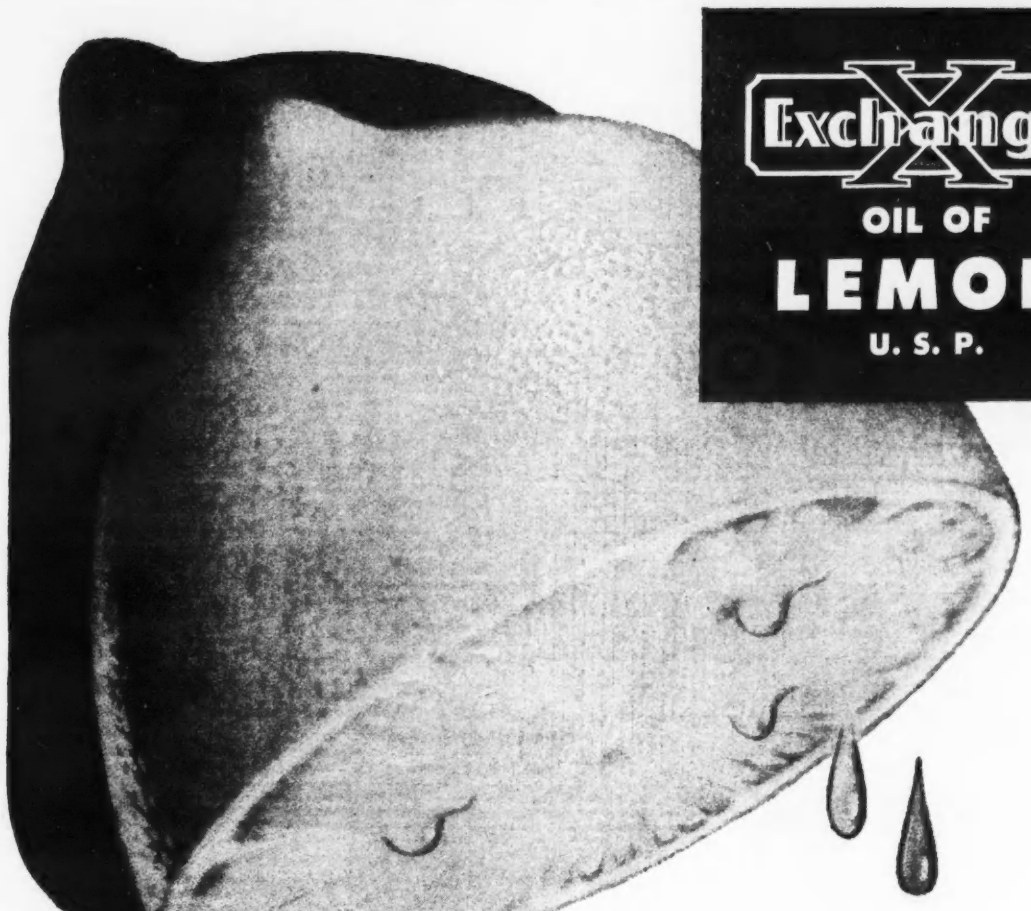
Name_____ Position_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

Nitromethane—Oil, Patchouli

Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, ogs lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .38 - .39
futures, bgs. lb. .37 - .38
West Indian, bgs lb. .34 - .35
futures lb. .33 - .34
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. 16 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, abies sibersca, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.10
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.85 - 5.00
NF, bots. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .75 - .95
Angelica root, bots lb.120.00 -190.00
Seed, bots lb.80.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. .72 - 1.05
Russian, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, tech. (see Oil, persic). USP (see Oil, persic).
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .20 Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.50
55-30%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 3.90 - 4.60
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.70
rectified, NF, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns lb. 2.70 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - 70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
redistilled, USP, X, cns lb. 2.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns lb. .40 - .50
dms. lb. .30 - .40
Cananga, native, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.55
rectified, cns lb. 2.60 - 3.65
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.40
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
standard, USP, dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
tanks lb. .18 - —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .21 - —
tankcars lb. .19½- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .23¼- —
tanks lb. .21¾- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .22¼- —
tanks lb. .20¾- —
Castor, hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
tanks lb. .17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms lb. .12 - .14
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .16 - .18
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.85
tech., dms lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .45 - .55
dms. lb. .35 - .50
Celeryseed, bots lb.14.50 -16.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .58 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb.33.00 -73.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. .75 - 1.05
Java type, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.65
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
from Zanzibar buds, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .17 - —
Pac. coast lb. .15½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, cns lb. .20 - .22
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 2.40 - 2.45
Coriander, bots lb.31.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .12 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, mills lb. .14½- .14¾
dms., New York lb. .17 - —
Costus, bots. oz.30.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-east and Valley lb. .11 - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾- Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¾ Nom.
refined, dms. lb. .17½- .18
tankcars lb. .15½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 7.00 -10.00
Cumin, bots. lb. 6.25 -11.00
Cypress, bots. lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms lb. 7.35 - 8.60
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns lb. .75 - 1.45
70-80%, cns. lb. .65 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .24½- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .29 - .34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units. .33 - .50
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units .43 - —
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .40 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .43 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .46 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .47 - —
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
1,000,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 9.25 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 9.50 -12.00
Bourbon, cns lb.11.00 -12.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb.12.50 -13.50
Grapefruit lb. .85 - 1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .10¾- .11¼
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .11¾- .12¼
prime, burning, dms lb. .13 - .13½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.15
Hemlock, cns. lb. 1.95 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 3.00 - 7.00
twice rectified lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, cns. lb. 1.40 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns lb. 3.20 - 4.35
30-32% ester, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. .90 - 1.05
Lemon, USP, Calif. cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Messina lb. 2.75 - 5.00
terpeneless, bots lb.32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns lb. 5.35 - 6.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.25 - 9.50
terpeneless, bot lb.35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb. .2880- .29
l.c.l. lb. .2940- .30
tankcars lb. .2760- .2780
tankwagon lb. .2790- .2810
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks. gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .285 - —
Penna., W, cylinder, 600-630 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .38
600-650 steam refd., tanks. gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks. gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks. gal. .11 - .12¼
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.75 - 5.35
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, cns. lb. 8.75 - 9.25
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .06½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1620- .1660
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1820- .1860
light-pressed, dms lb. .1520- .1560
tanks lb. .14 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Seed, expressed, dms lb. .23 - 23¼
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .30 - .31
20°, dms lb. .29 - —
30°, dms lb. .25 - —
Neroli, French, bots lb.75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots lb.175.00 -200.00
Niaouli, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.95 - 5.35
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.75 - 4.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .46 - .60
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .16¾- .17¼
Oleo, oil, extra, tres lb. .12½- —
Olibanum, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms gal. 3.25 - —
edible, Calif., dms gal. 3.75 - —
Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 4.00 - 4.10
Moroccan, dms., same basis. gal. 3.75 - 3.85
foots, dms lb. No stocks.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns., lb. .50 - 1.00
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. .80 - 1.25
Calif., cns. lb. .68 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms lb. .55 - 1.00
Messina, coppers lb. 3.25 - 3.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .19 - .19¼
tankcars No stocks.
Palmarosa, cns lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .11½- —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 6.00 - 7.25



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When it's *lemon* you want, Exchange is the Oil!

More than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil. This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your assurance that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *flavor . . . clarity* and *uniformity* not found in any other Lemon Oil.

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Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant:
EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., CORONA, CALIF.

Oil, peach kernel, USP (see Oil, persic).
Peanut, crude, tanks, works lb. .12 - .12½
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
drums lb. .17½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cms., cns lb. No stocks.
imported, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.75
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 5.60 - 6.35
redist., USP, dms lb. 6.25 6.75
Persic, USP, dms lb. .44 - .56
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.80
Pimento berry, dms lb. 4.25 - 6.00
leaf, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - .69
l.c.l., works, South gal. 61 - .70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. lb. .09½- —
tanks, works, South lb. .062 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .86 —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .18 - —
tankwagon gal. .13½- —
light, dms gal. .16½- —
tankwagon gal. .12½ —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .24 Nom.
Red, single dist., dms lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks lb. .11¼- —
saponified, dms. lb. .11¾- .12¾
double dist., dms lb. .15 - .16
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Rose, natural, Hungarian, coppers oz. 25.00 -38.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots lb. 14.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.40 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, ens lb. 13.75 -16.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1620- .1660
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1320- .1360
light-pressed, dms lb. .1320- .1560
tanks lb. .14 - —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .40 - .55
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Savory, cns lb. 2.00 —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal. .2135- —
l.c.l., works gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works gal. 15 16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 19 00 -19.25
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .10¾- .11
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¾ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .1480- —
l.c.l. lb. .1525- .1560
tanks lb. .1360- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .1360- —
l.c.l. lb. .1415- .1455
tanks lb. .1240- —
edible, tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .13¾- —
drums lb. .15¼- .15½
Spearmint, dms lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Sperm, bleached winter 45° tankcars lb. .2150- —
drums lb. .2230- .2270
natural winter 45°, tankcars lb. .20 - —
drums lb. .21 - .21½
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, inap., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns lb. 5.00 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .10 - .10¼
Tansy, cns lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .52¼- .54¾
tanks, works, South gal. .52 - .54½
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms lb. No stocks.
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.35
white, cns. lb. 2.40 - 3.80
technical, white, cns lb. .35 1.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .20½- —
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. lb. .23 —
tanks lb. .21 Nom.
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .35 - .55
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 11.75 -14.00
Haitian, cns lb. 11.10 -13.50
Java, cns lb. 10.40 -15.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms gal. 10.00 -12.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½- .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .52½- .56½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .52½- .56½
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., N. Y gal. .56 - .60
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F gal. .53½- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., N. Y gal. .64 - .68
143 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y gal. .67 - .71
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .65½- —
l.c.l., N. Y gal. .68¼- .72¼
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y gal. .72 - .76
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., N. Y gal. .78 - .82
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .85 - .88

Oil, wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns lb. 8.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.65 - 5.60
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.65 -13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 10.00 -11.00
Bourbon, bots lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Madagascar, bots lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms lb .15 - .16
tankcars lb. .13¾- —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .10 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 1.10 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. of E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .32 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Orange, chrome dinitroanilin toner, lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2010- —
Molybdate lb. .44 - —
Orange, Persian, bbls lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, nls lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Portuguese, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Sicilian, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .22 - .25
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .26 - .29
Verona, bls lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenols, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½- .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms lb. .28 —
Orthocresol, pure, 30°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23½-.24 1/20
l.c.l., works lb. .24 -.24 7/20
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .22½-.23 1/20
l.c.l., works lb. .23 -.23 7/20
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 1/10- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —

Orthodichlorobenzene, cns., 50-lb lb. .12½- —
100-lb. lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
tanks lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .52
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .17 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms lb. .18 - .20
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., fib. dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 2.50 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 5.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 5.10 - 5.25

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs lb. 2.75 - 3.50

Scents means dollars!

Odormasque P gives a pleasant, mellow odor to paints, solvents, mineral terps, kerosene, insecticides, and similar items. It's extremely economical to use!

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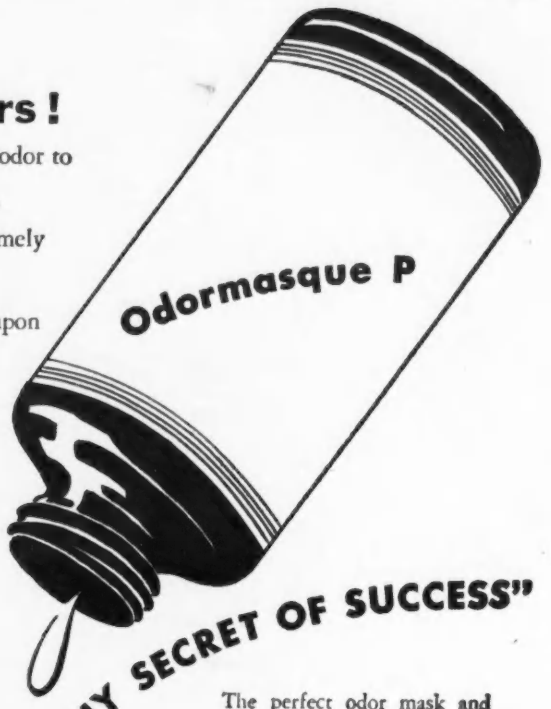

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COMPANY_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____
ZONE_____ STATE_____

Papaverine—Petroleum, Mineral Spirits

Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	5.00 - —
smaller lots	oz.	5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs	lb.	.19 - .20
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.33 - .34
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.26 - .41
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.30 - —
Parachloropnenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20 - .28
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28 - .29
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works	lb.	.50 - .65
92%-94%, dms., works	lb.	.47 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50 - —
smaller quantities	gal.	3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0690- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.07 - —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0710- —
120-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0730- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0735- —
Paraffine, fully refd., 132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0760- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.08 - —

Paraffin prices in bgs. and cns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

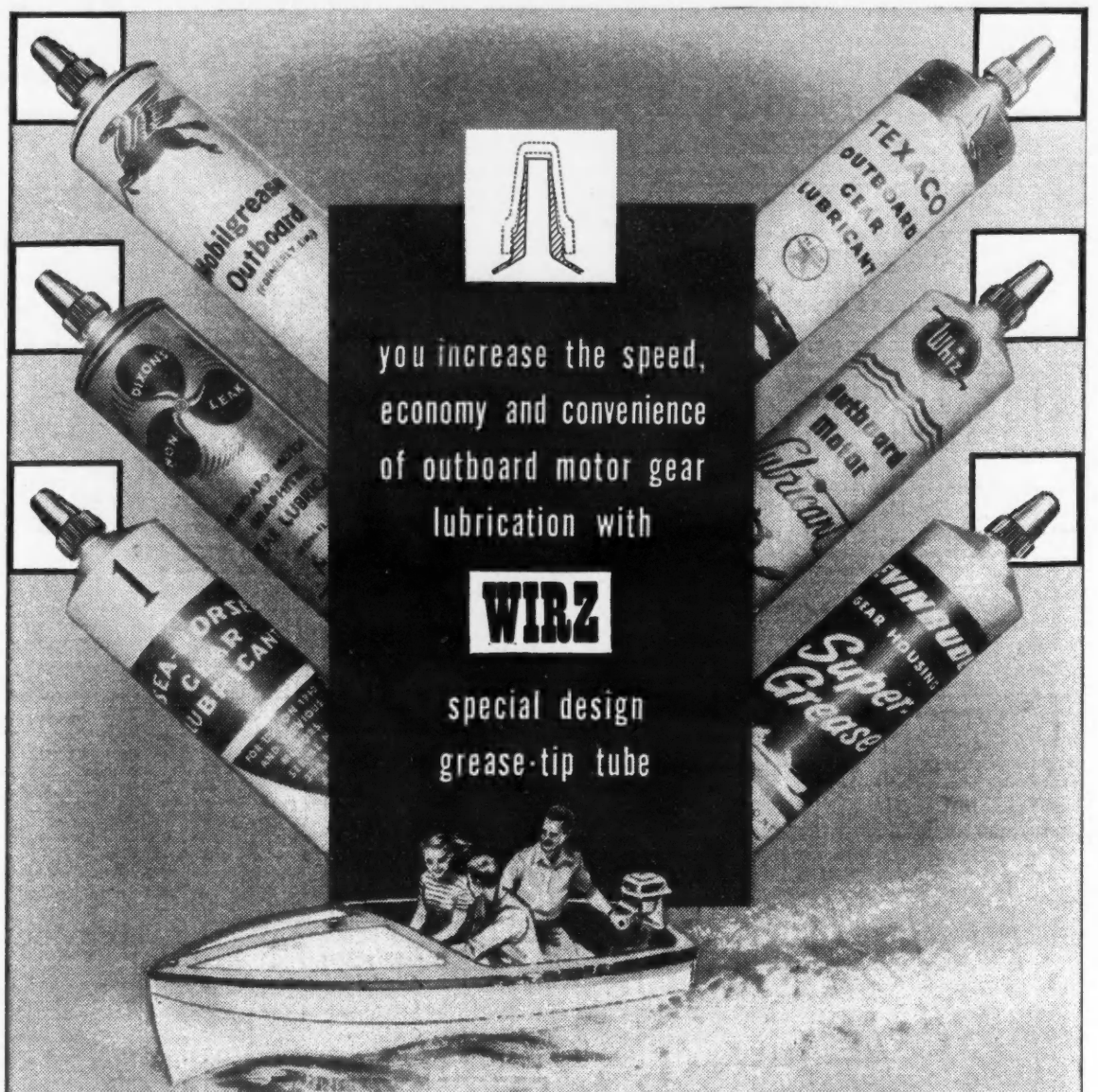
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.24 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½ - .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.11 - —
USP, cbys	lb.	.51 - .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.44½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.39 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.88 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works	lb.	.28 - .29
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works	lb.	1.30 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.21 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 - —
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	2.50 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	2.55 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.55 - .63
Paretra brava root, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30 - .31
ground, bxs	lb.	.35 - .37
powder, bxs	lb.	.38 - .40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.26 - .28
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.45 - .55
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills	ton.	55.00 -56.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.42 - 1.43
Penicillin, amorphous, calcium, USP, bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units lots	unit	.05½- .06¼
Sodium, USP, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.12½- —
200,000 units	vl.	.15 - —
500,000 units	vl.	.34½- —
1,000,000 units	vl.	.62 - —
crystalline, potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.14½- —
200,000 units	vl.	.22 - —
500,000 units	vl.	.44½- —
1,000,000 units	vl.	.82 - —
bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units		.06¼- .07½
procaine, regular or pulverized, bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units lots. 100,000 units		.07 - .07¾
Sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.14¾- —
200,000 units	vl.	.22½- —
500,000 units	vl.	.45¾- —
1,000,000 units	vl.	.84½- —
bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units.		.07 - .07¾
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.28 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31 - .33

Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal.	.10½- .11½
Pepper, black, bgs	lb.	.87 - .88
May ship't, bgs	lb.	.86 - .88
June-July ship't, bgs	lb.	.86 - .88
Red, Carolina, futures, bgs	lb.	.40 - .42
Hontaka, bgs	lb.	.65 - .65½
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.10 Nom.
Mombasa chillies, bgs	lb.	.38 - .39
Niger, capsicum, bgs	lb.	.38 - .39
birdseye, bgs	lb.	.65 - .66
White, bgs	lb.	1.35 - 1.38
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.60 - 65
imported, bls	lb.	.95 - 1.05
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers	lb.	3.90 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld	lb.	.11 - —
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11½- —
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12 - —
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.11¾- —
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.12¼- —
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12¾- —
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12¼- —
tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10½- —
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11 - —
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11½- —
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11 - —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms	lb.	.85 - 1.00
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3	lb.	.021 - —
f.o.b. indiana refy	lb.	.04½- —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret, dms., c.l	lb.	.04⅞- —
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 - —
California refy	lb.	.06¼- —
cream, c.l., dms	lb.	.06⅛- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l	lb.	.05⅛- —
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04⅞- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
white, lily, dms., c.l	lb.	.06⅞- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08⅛- —
snow, dms., c.l	lb.	.07⅛- —
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.07⅝- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
California refy	lb.	.12 - —
soft, dms., c.l	lb.	.06⅝- —
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.06⅝- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾- —
California refy	lb.	.10½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l	lb.	.05 - —
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04⅝- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06⅛- —
California refy	lb.	.08⅛- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.94 - 2.38
Illinois	bbl.	2.45 - 2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.43 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.14 - 2.75
Montana	bbl.	1.97 - 2.77⅝
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	3.40 - —
Upper field	bbl.	2.73 - 3.40
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65 - —
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23 - 2.65
West	bbl.	2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.97 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95 - 2.05
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.15 - 2.25
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.20 - —
Baltimore, Md	bbl.	1.80 - —
Boston	bbl.	1.85 - —
Charleston, S. C	bbl.	1.75 - —
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	1.70 - —
New York, N. Y	bbl.	1.80 - —
Norfolk, Va	bbl.	1.80 - —
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	1.80 - —
Portland, Me	bbl.	1.85 - —
Providence, R. I	bbl.	1.825 - —
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	1.70 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.081 - .118
Pennsylvania	gal.	.10 - —
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.07375- —
No. 3	gal.	.07 - —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.063 - —
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.08125- .08625
No. 1, straw	gal.	.08125- .08625
No. 2, straw	gal.	.0725- .085
range	gal.	.0775- .0875
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.1075- .113
No. 2	gal.	.10 - .105
No. 3	gal.	.10 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147 - —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore	gal.	.158 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.152 - —
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125- —
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.11125- .12125
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152 - —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.09875- .10625
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175 - —
Boston	gal.	.16 - —
Buffalo	gal.	.165 - —
Camden, N. J	gal.	.15 - —
Chicago	gal.	.195 - —
Detroit	gal.	.211 - —
Kansas City, Mo	gal.	.182 - —
Lancaster, Pa	gal.	.18 - —
Newark	gal.	.15 - —
New York	gal.	.15 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.15 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175 - —
Providence	gal.	.165 - —
Rochester	gal.	.175 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.189 - —
Syracuse	gal.	.185 - —
Washington, D. C	gal.	.175 - —



The new specially designed nozzle of the WIRZ grease-tip tube prevents grease "backfiring," cuts lubricant losses. Tapered and long enough for practically every type outboard motor, the nozzle fits snugly into lower unit diameter openings from 19/64" to 13/32" . . . reduces the inconveniences of the lubricating job. WIRZ grease-tip tube has met instant approval everywhere.

Among the leading manufacturers who have adopted the new WIRZ grease-tip tube are Texaco, Dixon, Evinrude, Johnson, Socony-Vacuum, Whiz, etc.

If you want to increase the speed, economy and convenience of your product-in-use, it will pay you to try WIRZ collapsible metal tubes. The grease-tip tube is one of many practical tube designs for a specific purpose produced by WIRZ in the consumer and industrial fields since WIRZ made the first tubes in America back in 1872. Write today for samples and recommendations.

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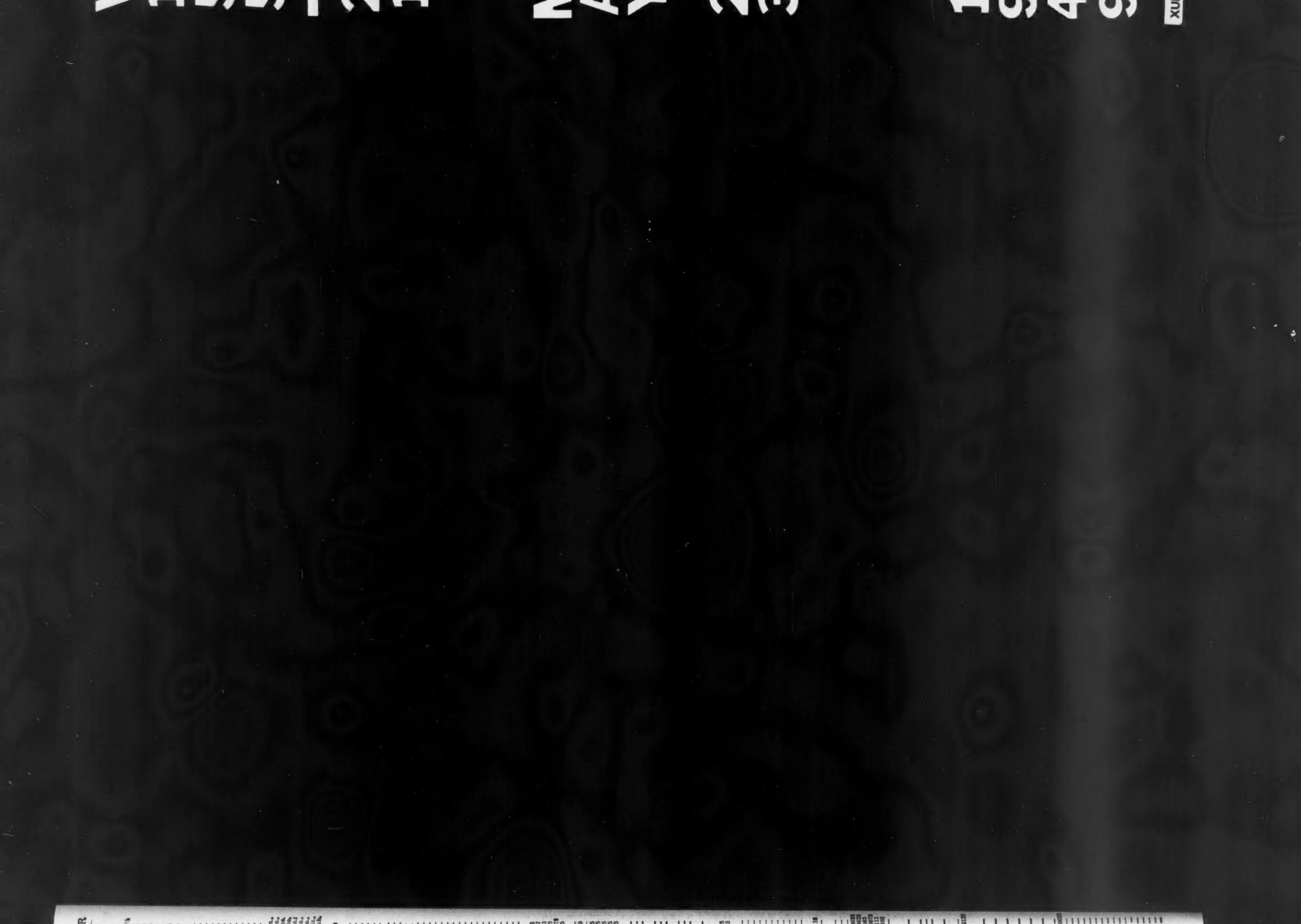

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

May ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1949

Progress Reported On Hydrocarbon Synthesis Plant Construction

Over 30% Completed Now, Plant Is to Begin Operations This Year

Construction of the Carthage Hydrocol, Inc. hydrocarbon synthesis plant at Brownsville, Texas, is rapidly progressing and is expected to reach a peak some time this summer, officials connected with the project announce. Co-products of the new synthesis plant — in excess of 300,000 pounds daily of water-soluble oxygenated compounds — are to be separated and refined by Stanolind Oil & Gas Company to yield commercial quantities of such important chemicals as methyl, ethyl, normal-propyl, normal-butyl, and normal-amyl alcohols; acetaldehyde, propionaldehyde, and butyraldehyde; acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl propyl ketone, and methyl butyl ketone; and acetic, propionic, and butyric acids.

Important Chemicals Will Be Available

Participating in the project with Carthage Hydrocol, Inc., and Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., will distribute to industry or use all of the above water-soluble oxygenated co-products of the synthesis. Included in such use will be shipments of some of these synthesis chemicals by U.S.I. to certain of its other plants for producing still other compounds of extensive and diversified commercial interest.

The plant site selected has many advantages which will contribute to the success of this important pioneering development. Its location makes feasible the use of both rail and water transportation. Large quantities of sea water are available for process and utility requirements. A concentration of natural gas supplies within a 50-mile radius insures raw materials for years to come.

Over thirty per cent of the synthesis plant proper has been completed and an accelerating construction program points to initial operation late this year.

New Type of Drum Truck

A new type of drum truck is designed to make it easy for one person to handle a full drum. The truck is unique, it is claimed, in that it has three points of leverage, making it possible for a drum to be swung on each point of leverage in turn.

Pyrenone-Based Dairy Sprays Offer Safe Control of Insects

Pyrenone-Treated Cows Are Free of Stable Flies, Horse Flies, Deer Flies, Horn Flies — Give Contamination-Free Milk

Dairy cattle sprays that control stable flies, deer flies, horse flies, and horn flies — yet are non-toxic to humans and warm-blooded animals — can be formulated now, using Pyrenones as the active ingredient. The fact that no contaminants are carried over into the animals' milk from treatment with pyrenone-based sprays is good news to dairymen.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that piperonyl butoxide increases the killing action and lasting effect of pyrethrum against horn flies, stable flies, tabanids, and lice on cattle; and such combinations have been declared unobjectionable by the Food and Drug Administration.

No contaminants are carried over into the milk of cows treated with Pyrenones. These combinations of piperonyl butoxide and pyrethrum give effective control of a wide range of insects attacking dairy cattle, yet leave no residues toxic to humans or warm-blooded animals.

Emulsions Based on Pyrenones Are Safe, Highly Effective

Almost three years of testing has shown the highly specific action of pyrenone emulsions against flies. Field tests that were conducted included treatment of herds in the Northeast, the South, the semi-arid Southwest, and different portions of the Great Plains States.

In practical tests pyrenone emulsions gave protection against horn flies for 14 days

MORE

'Heat Radiation Pictures' Are Made with Phosphors

Heat and heat distribution of objects can be recorded now over a wide range of temperatures, it is reported, by two new techniques making use of sensitive phosphor compounds. In one of the new methods, scientists point out, a screen is coated with specially prepared phosphors, and a curved, metal mirror is used to focus the heat radiation of an object on the screen. Here, it is claimed, the image can be examined under ultraviolet light or can be photographed. Reports indicate that since all radiation produces a little heat, it is theoretically possible to record many things with refinements of the heat radiation technique.

Heat Distribution Is Recorded

In a related technique, phosphors are said to be coated directly on an object to get a picture of its heat distribution, which can be recorded in still or motion pictures. Unusual sensitivity is obtained in thermography, scientists state, pointing out that certain phosphors show a 20 per cent change in brightness with each Centigrade degree of change in temperature. Thermography can be used over temperatures ranging from that of liquid air to four or five hundred degrees Centigrade, it is claimed.

New-Type Air Filter Uses 'Curled Casein Filament'

Commercial production of "curled casein filament" for use in a new-type air filter for automobiles has followed the discovery of an improved process for spinning fiber from casein, it is announced. The new filter, intended to supersede oil-bath air cleaners now used on many cars, is said to have a chemically treated air-cleaning element made of 80 per cent casein filament and 20 per cent wool. When the filter element becomes clogged, the filament-containing cartridge can be discarded, it is claimed, and a clean one inserted, thus eliminating the need for washing the filter.

The new milk-protein fiber, described as highly resilient, dustless, and odorless, may be colored as desired and has promise for use in many other types of product.

Methionine Has Sparing Action on Pantothenic Acid Requirements

Study of the sparing action of proteins on the pantothenic acid requirements of rats has recently revealed that methionine is one of the amino acids responsible for such activity. This work was recently reported at the west coast meeting of the American Chemical Society. The marked sparing action of methionine improved both growth and survival of the deficient animals.

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May ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1949

New Colorimetric Test To Determine Barbiturates

A newly devised colorimetric method for determining barbiturates is said to require fewer extractions than tests currently employed. The new determination reportedly depends on the formation of a stable color complex by the reaction of the barbiturates with a cobalt salt in an anhydrous medium.

Authors of the new method mention that the usual gravimetric method of determining barbiturates is subject to considerable error. Foreign materials as well as the drug may be extracted by the solvents and weighed along with the active materials, it is said. Also, under the older methods, repeated extractions are needed to free the drug from the carrier, the scientists state.

CONTINUED

Pyrenone Dairy Sprays

during dry weather and for eight days during rainy weather. Sprays applied only to the bellies of animals gave a high degree of control of horn flies. Reports from nine different states show protection from stable flies and different species of large horse flies for a period of two to seven days.

Pyrenone sprays have been successfully used in treating barn surfaces against house flies and resting stable flies, as well as against cluster flies that rested on the treated surface.

Other Insects Are Also Controlled

Because pyrenones leave no toxic residues harmful to humans or warm-blooded animals, and because they are so versatile in their insecticidal action, they can be used effectively on sacks of feed and on walls and floors for killing grain moths and beetles. And pyrenone-based formulations safely control such common insects as ticks, cattle lice, fleas, mites, bedbugs, ants, spiders, cockroaches, and other pests about the dairy, farm or ranch building.

'Portable Sound Traps' Control Unwanted Noise

New-type functional sound absorbers, claimed to have greater efficiency than many of the acoustic wall surfaces developed in the last two decades, have been studied experimentally. The new portable sound traps are said to be made up of a combination of wood and binder applied on a pair of hollow cones which are fastened together base to base. Described as one step forward in the direction of increased control over aimless noise, the new devices hold promise, by virtue of their versatility, of solving acoustical problems in many rooms used for different purposes at different times.

New Device Distinguishes Over 100,000,000 Colors

An automatic machine, so precise it can distinguish more than 100,000,000 colors, and capable of integrating continuously over all portions of the visible spectrum, has been developed recently, it is reported. The machine is said to tell immediately whether a given color will match another color and, if not, will describe the difference between them. The device reportedly is a combination of an electronically controlled ball and disc mechanism and a spectrophotometer. Together the two instruments can measure and analyze color in 2½ minutes, and can yield a numerical specification of what we see with hitherto unobtainable accuracy, it is claimed.

Glass Fibers Now Dyed

Glass fibers having no affinity as such for dyestuffs can now be dyed, it is claimed, using a recently patented process. The fibers are treated, according to the patent, with the unhardened soluble products of the reaction between formaldehyde and a complex organic compound. While the unhardened character of these products is maintained, the material is treated with a water-soluble organic dyestuff containing at least one sulfonic acid group, the patent states.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information regarding the manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

Concrete floors that simulate tile in appearance and durability are said to be produced by adding a new dry powder of high coloring power directly to the topping when laying concrete. **(No. 447)**

A new treated fabric for patching metal or wood, said to repair rusted-out portions of auto panels, tin roofs, wash tubs, etc., is expected to find wide use in minor household and farm repairs. **(No. 448)**

Fishermen need not dig for worms, it is claimed, if they use a mixture now on the market. Sprinkled over the ground, the "worm bait" is said to bring worms to the surface in 2 or 3 minutes. **(No. 449)**

A new floor enamel for brush or spray application is described as waterproof, adhesive to wood, metal, and concrete, fast-drying, and exceptionally wear-resistant. It is said to be impervious to grease, oils, brine, alcohols, petroleum solvents, soaps, and most acids. **(No. 450)**

A new durable water repellent for wool and wool-blend fabrics also makes fabrics resistant to non-oily spots and stains, and adds crease- and wear-resistance, the makers state. **(No. 451)**

For use in flame-proofing, wood treating, etc., a high-melting organic, said to have the highest melting point known for a simple organic compound, is reported to be now in semi-commercial production. **(No. 452)**

Laminating acetate or vinyl films to all kinds of plastic sheeting is reported possible now using a new process. **(No. 453)**

A new acoustical tile is claimed to have high sound-absorbing properties and to be light in weight and non-combustible. It has excellent thermal insulation value, is unaffected by humidity, and will not warp, buckle, expand or contract, the manufacturers assert. **(No. 454)**

A sealer, undercoat, and flat finish are said to be provided by one application of a new oil-based paint that can be used, the makers state, over plaster, wall board, brick, cement, concrete, wood, metal, or wall paper. **(No. 455)**

Wrinkle-resistant cotton cloth that is also shrink-proof is reported produced by treating with a modified resin, said not to affect the fabric's strength. Treated fabric shows little wrinkling after three days wear, and is resistant to dust, soot, and soiling, the makers state. **(No. 456)**

To protect sides and bottoms of beakers against mechanical shock and to prevent direct contact of hot beakers with a table top, a beaker holder which accommodates 1000, 1500, and 2000 ml. beakers is reported available. **(No. 457)**

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Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
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Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

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Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodiumoxalacetate

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Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

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*Curbay B-G *Special Liquid Curbay

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*Arofene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Ester Gums—all types
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
Natural Resins—all standard grades

INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
*Pyrenone Concentrates
Pyrethrum Products
Rotenone Products

INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
*Indalone
*Dimelone
Triple-Mix Repellents

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Ethylene
Urethan, U.S.P.
DL-Methionine

Printed in U.S.A.

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- .11623
tankwagons, St. Louis gal. .1890- —
Newark gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .143
200-285 b.r., 37-38°C. mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery gal. .20 - .21½
25-26°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - .24
270-370 b.r., 78-81°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .23½- —
49°C, m.ap., tanks, same basis gal. .26½- —
26-27°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - .24½
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - .27
340-410 b.r., 27°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½- —
32°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
36°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
340-440 b.r., 32°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .25½- .27
360-480 b.r., 25°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .138 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- .11623
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .205 - —
Detroit gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10375- .10873
Stoddard, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .142 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .09873- .11123
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Milwaukee gal. .197 - —
Minneapolis gal. .195 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1715- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1750- —
tanks, works lb. .1525- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1365- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1400- —
tanks, works lb. .1175- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.33
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies lb. .1275- .135
l.c.l., same basis lb. .135 - .1425
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - .1225
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1275- .14
l.c.l., same basis lb. .135 - .1475
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - .123
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, pbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.01 - 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 18,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.63
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms, works lb. 30.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.45 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, C.P., bots., works, lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 12.75 -15.75
commercial fib. dms., works lb. 4.50 - 7.00
tech., fib., dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½- —
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 3.85 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long ton. 4.25 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.83 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.83 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.85 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 4.93 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.28 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.83 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown run of mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.46 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 7.21 - —

Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs lb. .32 - .36
tins, export lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
Phthalic anhydride prices on Pacific Coast same as above.
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .07 - .09
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, USP, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .23 - .23½
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .54¾- —
tanks, works, South gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).

Pitch, coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .08 - .08¼
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .06 - .06½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz. 72.00 -75.00
Pokeroot, bls lb. .14 - .16
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, NF, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 50,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
30,000 lbs. to 49,999 lbs., same basis lb. .32 - .33
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34 - .42
special colors, dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis lb. .32 - —
30,000 lbs. to 49,999 lbs., same basis lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .50
water-clear, dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
30,000 lbs. to 49,999 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
bg. prices ½c. per lb. lower.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .68 - .70
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .17½- .18
Polish, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Turkish, bgs lb. .12¾- .13½

Petroleum Naphtha—Potassium Bromide

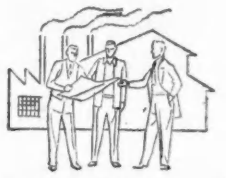
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., 45%, works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.025 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works lb. .0815- —
l.c.l., works lb. .089 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 03725- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0450- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .28 - .33
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .12¾- .13¾
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 192.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 245.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .34

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

SODA ASH
CHLORINE
CAUSTIC SODA
SODIUM BICARBONATE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE
CAUSTIC ASH
MODIFIED SODAS
SODA BRIQUETTES
(Iron Desulphurizer)
PHOSFLAKE
(Bottle Washer)
SILENE EF
(Hydrated Calcium Silicate)
CALCENE T
(Precipitated Calcium Carbonate)
PITTCHLOR
(High Test Calcium Hypochlorite)
PITTCIDE
(Special Calcium Hypochlorite)
BORAX
PACIFIC CRYSTALS
(Sodium Sesquicarbonate)

Good from any viewpoint

FROM THAT OF YOUR MANAGEMENT—
Columbia policies foster profitable business relationships.



FROM THAT OF YOUR TECHNICAL STAFF—
Columbia manufacturing controls eliminate production difficulties arising out of variances in quality and grading.

FROM THAT OF YOUR PURCHASING DEPARTMENT—
Columbia plant locations and expeditious handling of your inquiries and orders assure fast service.

Yes, from any viewpoint, Columbia offers definite advantages as your source of supply for alkalies, chlorine and related chemical specialties. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, Fifth at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS
CHICAGO BOSTON ST. LOUIS PITTSBURGH
NEW YORK CINCINNATI CLEVELAND PHILADELPHIA
MINNEAPOLIS CHARLOTTE SAN FRANCISCO

PAINT • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Potassium Carbonate—Red, Alizarin Lake

Potassium carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0830- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .42½
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glutonate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars lb. .33 - —
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —

Potassium muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton .37½- —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls lb. .30 - .32
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .21¾- .22¾
USP, dms., works lb. .23½- .24
ex whse lb. .29 - —
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, bbls lb. .21 - —
kegs lb. .26 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works ton .200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .08

Potassium sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works. ton .32.50 - —
indust, bulk, works ton .36.00 - —
NF, cryst., bbls lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .14 - .15
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms lb. .70 - .78
tech., works lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .13
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works ton .14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. .50 - .53
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .55 - .60
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .25 - .27
Berries, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .54 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, cns., 200-lb. lots lb. 4.25 - 4.75
smaller lots lb. 4.40 - 5.25
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Propylaldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40

Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
smaller containers lb. .12½- —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt equald. E lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., works kilo .55.00 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .25 - .26
blonde, bgs lb. .21 - .26
husks, bgs lb. .55 - .65
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .55 .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03⅜- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅝- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 9.00 10.00
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 6.95 - 7.50
regular base, dms., works, gal. 6.85 - 7.40
(30 to 1) base 3 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 10.35 11.25
regular base, dms., works, gal. 10.25 -11.15
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .30 - .35
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .40 - .50
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald gal. 2.49 2.73
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79 - .80
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½- .80
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl ports. long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton .11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton .12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton .15.00 - —
No. 3 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines. ton 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 9.00 -10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works. cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —
USP, bots., dlvd lb. 9.54 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .17½ Nom.
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .11½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 Nom.
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis, lb. .10¾- —

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .12 - .16
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs cn. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net. flask .81.00 -85.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .95 - 1.75
Quinindine, NF, V, cryst., cns oz. 2.10 - —
powd., precip., cns oz. 2.05 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 1.35 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. lb. .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.35 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .80½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. 50¾- .54½
l.c.l., same basis lb. 51¼- .55
tanks lb. .50 - .51

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

NOPCO offers you two kinds of

VITAMIN A for MARGARINE FORTIFICATION

VITAMIN A ACETATE

"All the stability of the ester combined with all the blandness of the alcohol". A remarkably bland food product that will live up to your unitage claims over long periods of time.

VITAMIN A ALCOHOL

An excellent product for use where shelf life is not over 30-45 days. Fulfilling the most exacting requirements for blandness with adequate stability over short periods.

Packed either in bulk or in batch size containers.

Potencies to suit your requirements.

MAKERS OF

Vitamin A Concentrate
Vitamin D Concentrate
Vitamin A and D Concentrates
Vitab* Rice Bran Concentrate
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory-Nopco
dl-Calcium Pantothenate-Nopco
Beta-Alanine
Cholesterol

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NOPCO CHEMICAL COMPANY
Formerly National Oil Products Company
BOSTON • CEDARTOWN, GA. • HARRISON, N. J. • CHICAGO • RICHMOND, CAL.

Red, cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.20 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, obls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. .135 —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .11¼- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. 1.00 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works, lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gull, bgs., works lb. .05¾- .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Reanin, NF lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhantany root, bgs lb. .10 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb. .80 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .85 - 1.05
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots kilo. 175.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .28½- —
smaller lots lb. .29 - .30
Rose dowers, pale, bls lb. .20 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .17
Portuguese, bls lb. .06 - .06½
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.83 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.83 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.83 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.83 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.88 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.93 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.03 - —
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 43.00 - —
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .40 - .45
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .12 - —
5 kilos, fib. dms gram. .13 - —
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .13½- —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .30 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .26 - .27
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. 1.20 - 1.35
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 19.00 - 22.50
Safrol, dms lb. .68 - .75
Sage, Cyprus, bls lb. .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls lb. .22½- .23
Greek, fancy, bls lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs lb. .07¼- .07½
Salgenin, ctns., works lb. 14.00 - 25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .93 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .88 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l. 100 lbs. .93 - 1.03
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd ton. 24.00 - 26.00
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.15 - 14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - 11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns kilo. 190.00 - 200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .40 - .45
Honduras, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls lb. .24 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .30 - .31
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls lb. .18 - .18½
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, jump, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .11 - .13
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. lb .60 - .67
Scopolamine hydrobromide (see Hyoscine hydrobromide).
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots lb. .26¼- —
dms., 100 lbs. or less lb. .27¼- .31¼
Selenium, powd., cns. 10-lb. lots lb. 2.10
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb 2.00
Senega root, bls lb 1.40 - 1.50
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 - .24
sifting, bgs lb. .19 - .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .17 - .24
No. 2, bls lb. .14 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .11 - .14
Pods, bls lb. .12 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat lb. .16½- .17
Chinese, white, nat., bgs lb. .14 - .15
hulled, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Nicaragua, hulled lb. .25 - .26
Salvadorean lb. .14 - .15
Turkish, yellow lb. .14½- .15
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .64 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .73½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .74 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .76 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .66 - .69
No. 2, bgs lb. .66 - .67
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .64 - .65
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .60 - .61
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works ton. 20.00 - 30.00
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .71½- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .65¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .65¾- —
500-oz. lots oz. .65¾- —
100-oz. lots oz. .66½- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .45¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .46½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .47¼- —
250-oz. lots oz. .48 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .93 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls. lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .75 - .80
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .35 - .40

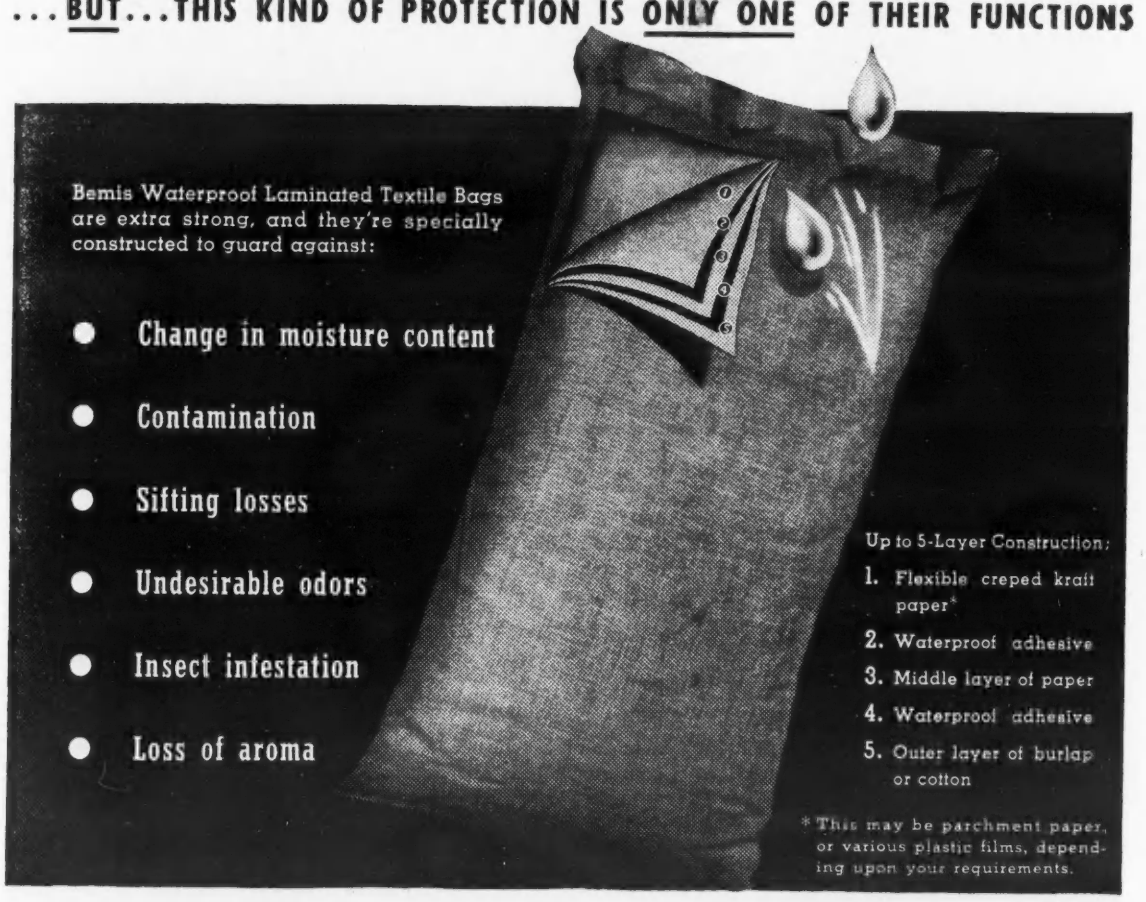
Red, Cadmium—Soda-Lime

Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 20.00 - 60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .43 - .45
Soapbark, bls lb. .22 - .23
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .28 - .30
cut, foreign, bbls lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls lb. .31 - .33
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.65 - 4.42
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.15 - 4.92
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .23

WE CALL 'EM

Waterproof Bags

...BUT...THIS KIND OF PROTECTION IS ONLY ONE OF THEIR FUNCTIONS



Bemis Waterproof Laminated Textile Bags are extra strong, and they're specially constructed to guard against:

- Change in moisture content
- Contamination
- Sifting losses
- Undesirable odors
- Insect infestation
- Loss of aroma

Up to 5-Layer Construction:
1. Flexible creped kraft paper*
2. Waterproof adhesive
3. Middle layer of paper
4. Waterproof adhesive
5. Outer layer of burlap or cotton

* This may be parchment paper, or various plastic films, depending upon your requirements.

If you have a "hard-to-pack" product or one that must stand the rough handling of l.c.l., truck, or export shipment, it will pay you to investigate the advantages of Bemis Waterproof Bags.

BEMIS Waterproof BAGS

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"America's No. 1 Bag Maker"

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO., Waterproof Dept.
408-A Pine St., St. Louis 2, Mo.
Please send complete information about Bemis Waterproof Bags for
(Product)
Name
Company
Street
City Zone State

Sodium Acetate—Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose

Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks., lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs., or more bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
75%, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼ - .14¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.00
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - .11⅞
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - .10⅝
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —

Sodium bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
USP monohydrate, dms lb. .05¾ - .06½
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾ - .08¼
powd., kgs., works. lb. .09 - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works, lb. .11¾ - —
Citrate, USP, VIII, bbls lb. .21½ - —
dms. lb. .22½ - .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls lb. .28 - —
dms. lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 - .17½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½ - .12½
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15

Sodium fluoride, white, 98%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Fluoroacetate, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, lb., works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 -16.50
One oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls., lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.00 - 1.15
50%, cbys. lb. .82 —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½ - .24
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .23 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .18¾ - —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - .15
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .15¾

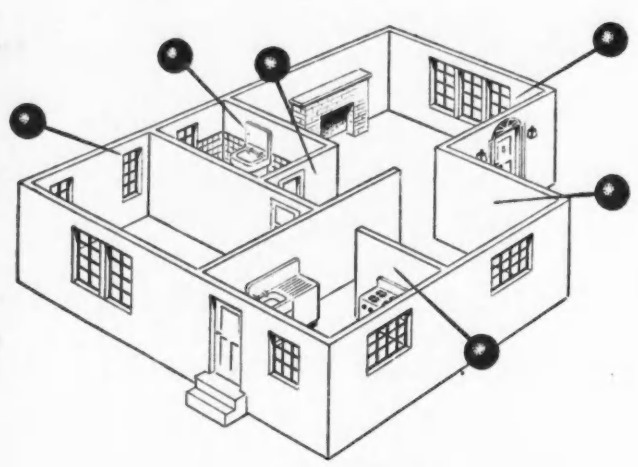
Sodium metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton. 184.50 - —
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works lb. .18½ - —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .51½ - .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .60 - .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., All Gulf, Pac. whse ton. 54.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 51.00 - —
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾ - —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bols., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½ - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .24
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Miss lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .19 - —
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., dms. lb. .36 - .37
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. .12½ - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works, lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.85
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (excluding Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turb'd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works ton. 16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ton. 32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½ - .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .58 - .633
Stearate, tech., bbls., works lb. .40 - —
USP, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .20 - .20½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd. bbls., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton. 95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite),
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½ - .13⅛
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 7.50 - —
l.c.l. lb. 8.00 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.

TITANOX
PIGMENTS
SERVE THE FOLLOWING FIELDS:

- PAINT
- PAPER
- RUBBER
- FLOOR COVERING
- COATED FABRICS
- PLASTICS
- TEXTILE
- CERAMICS
- VITREOUS ENAMEL
- GLASS
- WELDING ROD
- INK
- LEATHER
- BUILDING MATERIALS



WALL COVERINGS
IMPROVED with TITANOX pigments

Flat Wall Paint—Here, TITANOX-RCHT formulated in the coating contributes exceptionally high hiding, and high resistance to after-yellowing.

Wall Paper—TITANOX-RA rutile (titanium dioxide) and TITANOX-RCHT provide whiteness and bright tints.

Architectural Enamels—TITANOX-RA is recommended because of its maximum hiding and tinting strength which are needed at the low pigmentation of these products.

Metal Tiles—On account of its exceptional hiding and brightness, TITANOX-RA is the preferred pigment for baked organic enamels on metal tiles. TITANOX-A furnishes titanium dioxide for porcelain enameled metal tile.

Coated Fabrics—TITANOX-RA and TITANOX-RCHT are both used in finish and ground coats to obtain lastingly attractive color patterns.

Composition Wall Board—TITANOX-RA is usually preferred for finishes on account of its unusually high tinting strength and of course whiteness where desired.

Our Technical Service Laboratory is available to help you with your particular pigmentation problem. Call or write our nearest office. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; 104 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Ill.; 2600 So. Eastern Ave., Los Angeles 22, Calif. Branches in all other principal cities.

® TITANOX
the brightest name in pigments

7514

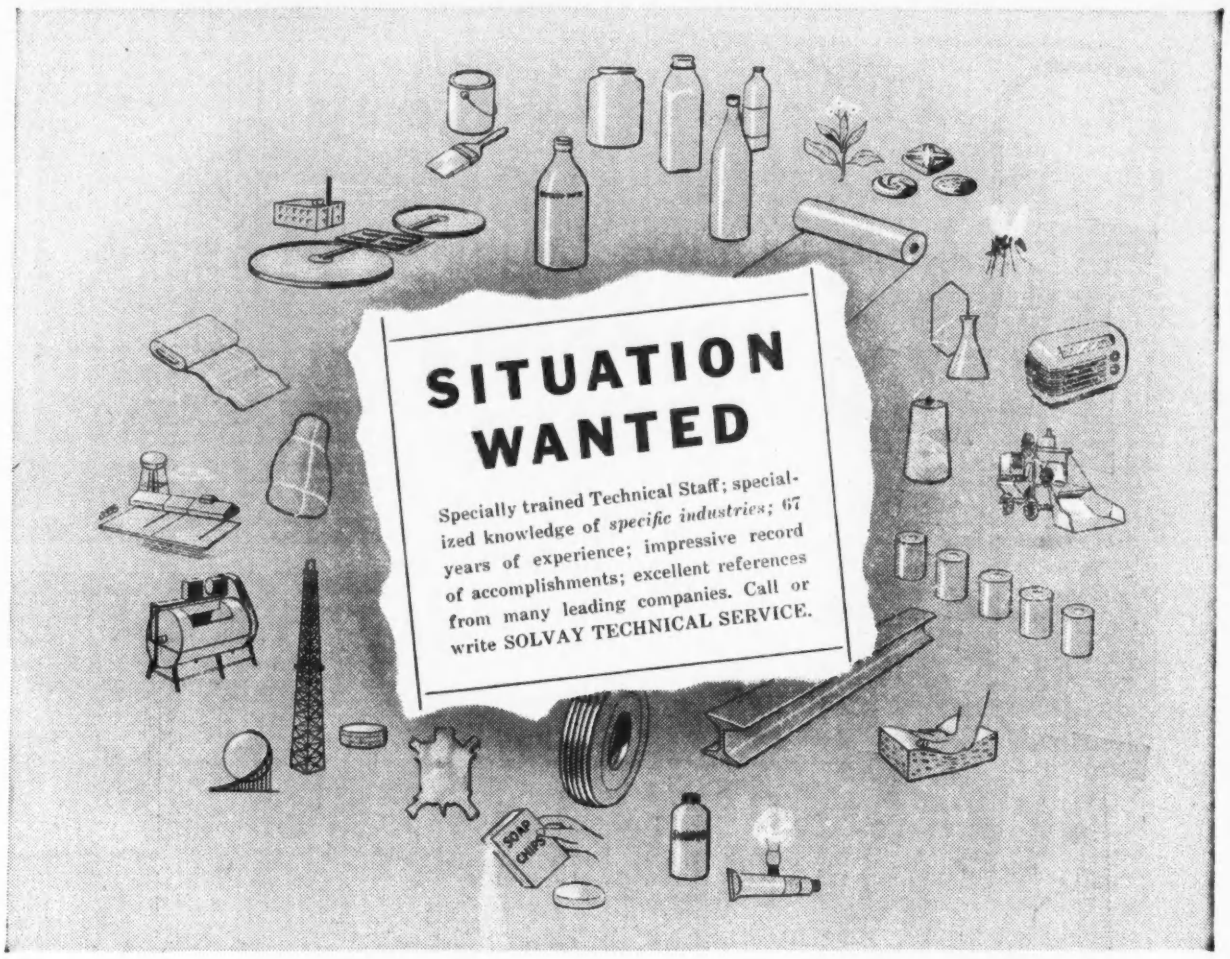
TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .24 - .24½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ —
l.c.l., works lb. 17½ 20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3233
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
petroleum, 100°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .25 —
150 F. flash, tanks same basis gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 —
ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .24¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .25 —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
ton lots, works lb. .17¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15¾- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton.62.00 -63.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .19 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .19¼- —
smaller lots, works lb. .19½- .23
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .0375- —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .0590- —
smaller lots, works lb. .0505- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. 2.95 —
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .40 45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾ —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .14 - 18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .14 .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.67 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.44 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.78 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l. lb. .0530- .0613
l.c.l. lb. .07½- —
Rice, bgs lb. .10½- .10¾
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs lb. .0593- .0608
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 38
Stoneroot, bls lb. 07½ 08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .23 - .25
seed, bgs lb. .20 .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .64 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .43½ .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.25 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ton.58.00 —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP dms. works, lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP powd., bots., works lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb.20.00 - —
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton.22.00 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.95
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .10 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .0465- —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks. lb. .16 - —

Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stemless, bbls. lb. 14½- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock ton.88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltc unit-ton. .76 .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .83 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate to other states and D.C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls lb. 1.50 1.70

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.23.00 -23.00
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l ton.35.00 40.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, dlvd. lb. .05¾ —
fancy, loose, dlvd lb. .06 - —
special loose, dlvd lb.
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .07½- .08
50%, dms lb. .10 - .10½
Tamarinds, bbls lb. .14 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.00 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .24 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .10½- .11
medium grades, bgs lb. .09½- .09¾
low, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald gal. .46 —
l.c.l., works gal. .53 —
tanks, works gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .58 —
tanks, works gal. .58 —
Tar coal (see Coaltar)
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tara pods, bgs., c.i.f. ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices
powd., bgs. c.i. same basis long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .85 - .95
Tartar emetic, tech., grn. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .46 —
dms. lb. .47 - .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .50 - .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. 24½ —
l.c.l. lb. 25 25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .90 - .95
powd., bbls., dms lb. 95 1.00
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. 13½ —
l.c.l., South lb. 14 —
tanks, South lb. 13 —
prime, dms lb. .35 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms, c.l., works, lb. 19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. 19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms, lb. .63 - 1.03
prime, cns., dms lb. .55 - .95
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testerone propionate, USP, 100 gms. gm. 6.00 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. 08 - 08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - 21½
smaller dms., works lb. 23½ 25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works, lb. .70 —
Pyrophosphate, dms. works lb. 80 —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., works lb. 51½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 —
tanks lb. .50 —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% bots. dlvd lb.15.00 17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs lb. 5.25 —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.25
with sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.00 4.43
Sodio-Salicylate, fib dms lb. 3.15 3.50
Theophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 100 grams kilo.160.00 —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .34 - .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiouracil, dms., works lb 5.50 5.60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Thiourea—Vitamin A

Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 • —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 • —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 • —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Spanish, bls lb. .09 • .09½
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 • 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 6.80 • 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .88 • .89
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bois., works lb. .71½- —
Metal, Bolivian lb. 1.03 • —
Straits lb. 1.03 • —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.01 • 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .60 • .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • .22½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 • 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07¼- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 • .08¾
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ¼c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms lb. .54½- 55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 • 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 • —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 • 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 2.40 • 2.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .21½- —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .20¼- —
Chicago district gal. .23½- —
Cleveland district gal. .23 - —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .23½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .19 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .22 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .20 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .20 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .21½- —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .25 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .20½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .24½- —
Woodward, Ala gal. .22 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .23 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .20½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 • —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 • —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 • —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 • —
Sewall's Point, Va gal. .25½- —
Wood River, Ill gal. .27 • —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .80 • .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 • 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. .85 • .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 • .90
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l. lb. .24 • —
truckloads, works lb. .24 • —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .27 • —
less than tons, works lb. .30 • —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .52 • —
Triacetin, dms., works lb. .38½- .43
Tributyl citrate, dms lb. .41 • .43
smaller containers lb. .46 • .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. .71 • —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 • —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 • —
l.c.l. lb. .11 • —
tanks lb. .08½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 • —
tanks, works lb. .11 • —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½- —
Zone 2 lb. .11 • —
Zone 3 lb. .11½- —
zone 4 lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 • —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .36½- .37
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 • .36
smaller containers lb. .39 • .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 • —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 19 • —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 • —
tanks lb. .50 • —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38½- .39
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 • —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .36 • —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 • —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 • —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 • —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 • —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works kilo 207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 4.75 • —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 • —
Tumeric root, Alleppey, bls lb. .29 • .29½
Haitian lb. .10 • .10½
Madras, bgs. lb. .20 • .21
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. .50 • —
Wood dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 • .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 • .55
N. Y. whse gal. .55 • —
steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works gal. .58 • —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .64 • —
tanks, works gal. .34 • —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram. 1.15 • 1.25

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.75 • —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 • —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 • —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 • —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex and east ton. 94.00 • —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 103.00 • —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 98.00 • —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 107.00 • —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va ton. 125.00 • —
C and D grades, same basis, ton. 123.50 • —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .11 • .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .37 • .42
Indian, bls. lb. .32 • .34
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 22.50 • 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. No stocks.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton. 90.00 Nom.
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. 14½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 • —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.20 • —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.50 • 4.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 3.75 • 4.00
whole, tins lb. 4.00 • 4.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb 4.00 • —
smaller lots lb 4.05 • —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 • —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 • 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 • —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 • 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17¼
5-gal. cns., works lb .20 • —
tanks, works lb. .15 • —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 • —
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units, mill. units. .025 • —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .03 • —
less than 1 billion USP units, mill. units. .035 • —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, bots., cns., dms., lots of 2,500 million units or more, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .47 • —
400,000 to 750,000 A units per gm., same basis, 1,000,000 units. .50 • —
750,000 to 1,000,000 A units per gm., same basis, 1,000,000 units. .51 • —
A, natural, alcohol, bots., cns., dms., lots of 2,500 million units or more, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .44 • —
400,000 to 750,000 A units per gm., same basis, 1,000,000 units. .47 • —
A, natural, alcohol, bots., cns., dms., lots of 750,000 to 1,000,000 A units per gm., same basis, 1,000,000 units. .48 • —
A, natural, concentrates, (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .55 • —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .55 • —
Vitamins, A concentrate (see Oil, fishliver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherel and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

Zinc Chloride

FOR USE IN—Preserving wood; Finishing paper and textiles; Flameproofing and dyeing textiles; Galvanizing; Manufacturing vulcanized fibre, batteries and glue.

Zinc Sulphate

FOR USE IN—Fertilizers and orchard sprays; dyeing and printing textiles; Electro plating; Electro galvanizing; making rayon, paint, varnish, glue.

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Plant, Wheatland, Pa.

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.80.0b - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- .09¼
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- .09¼
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs lb. .68 - .69
slabs, bgs. ..... lb. .66 - .67
crude, African, bgs ..... lb. .48 - .49
western hemisphere, bgs lb. .52 - .53
refined, yellow, bricks, cs .. lb. .59 - .60
slabs, bgs. ..... lb. .57 - .58
Candelilla, crude ..... lb. .39 - .45
refined, bgs ..... lb. .44 - .47

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .76
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots .. lb. .79 - .80
refined, bgs., ton lots .. lb. .84 - .85
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.09 - 1.10
No. 2 ..... lb. 1.07 - 1.08

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Ceresin, dms., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
133°-140° m.p., bgs ..... lb. .18 - .18½
150°-162° m.p., bgs ..... lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
Black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
White, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
Black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½- —
White, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
Black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
White, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, crude, dom., drums .. lb. .31 - .32
imported, drums ..... lb. .26 - .27
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
refined, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .76 - .77
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .31 - —
182-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .29 - —
171-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .27 - —
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs ... lb. .26 - .27
170-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .22 - .23
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs .. lb. .25 - .26
182-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .20 - .21
178-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .21 - .21½
170-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .18 - .19
Spermaceti, blocks, cs ..... lb. .33 - .34
cake, cs. ..... lb. .34 - .35
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls .... lb. .17 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, ogs., 40 tons St. Louis, works ton.11.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse .... ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots St. Louis, works ton.13.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l ton 14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l ..... ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ..... ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.25 00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ..... ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.22.00 -25 00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
rossed, bls ..... lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls ..... lb. .15 - .16
rossed, bls ..... lb. .17 - .18
Wild indigo root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls ..... lb. .14 - .16
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.45.00 - —
Woodflour, 80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs, extra, returnable.
Wooltat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood, leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.05 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms ..... lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala ..... gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district ..... gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. ..... gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..... gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo ..... gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .23½- —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .26 - —
Woodward, Ala ..... gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .23½- .25
Petroleum, industrial, 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. .... gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. ..... gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. .. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. .. gal. .26 - —
Sewall's Point, Va. gal. .25½- —
Wood River, Ill. ... gal. .27 - —

Y

Yara, yara, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .44 - .46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .49 - .51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .53 - .55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .57 - .59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.65 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..... lb. .95 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .32 - —

Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, l.c.l. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis .. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0166- .0275

Wahoo Root Bark—Zinc Carbonate

Yellow, iron oxide, French type, bgs., c.l lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works .... lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb .09¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .02¼
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome lb. .24½- —
Yellow dock root, bls ..... lb. .16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls ..... oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works .. lb. .30 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms .... lb. .26¼- —
NF, dms. ..... lb. .38 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis lb. No stocks.
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E lb. .13½- .17
frt. alld. Pac. Coast lb. .16½- .19
l.c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld. E lb. .14 - .17½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast .. lb. .18¼- .20¾
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bbls., works lb. .10¾- —
precip., powd., dms .... lb. .26 - —
Purified precip., dms ..... lb. .37 - —

—Continued on page 81

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Water-mixed paints based on Zinc Sulfide pigments have good hiding power.

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Cryptone BA-340 ..... High Strength Lithopone
Cryptone ZS-830 ..... Tech. Pure Zinc Sulfide
NOW AVAILABLE

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Government Costs Too Much

It is time that those who have to put up the money for running the government tell Congress in no uncertain terms that expenditures in that direction must be adjusted to the realities of today. The boom is over, in paternalistic politicomics, as well as in commercial economics. If there is to be no bust in the latter, there must be retrenchment in the former. The 5-percent reduction in the Federal budget is little enough to ask of those who know that a far larger proportion is bringing no necessary return, performing no necessary service, and in a manner is demoralizing the self-reliance of a large part of the people of the United States.

There is something peculiar about the senate's about-face in the matter of cutting the cost of government. Perhaps, the peculiarity lay in its once having made at least a gesture in the direction of paring an appropriation. Whether it is because senators circulate in more opulent areas than do representatives, it has been quite customary for the upper house to be the more prodigal with taxpayers' resources. Peculiar or not, the politicomic prodigality exhibited by the senate last week must not be allowed to prevail. The members of the senate, especially those who, misguidedly, are thinking otherwise, should be so informed, and the members of the house should be so advised.

One thing deserves particular attention in connection with the advising and instructing of Federal legislators. That is that individual communications between the taxpayer and his legislative electees are far more effective in influencing legislation than are any communications from business or other groups. In truth, there is a saying that Congress is always inclined to go against the views of business organizations. The individual taxpayer should make it plain that government must cost less. He is the buyer—and it is his market now.

Health Schemes to Be Heard

Unless some reason arises for further postponement, Congress will start this week upon an appraising of opinions, proposals, and projects having to do with the idea that the Federal government should do something toward providing its people with more nearly adequate, if not better, service in their medical needs. The number and variety in all three groups, to which the legislative appraisers will be obliged to give ear, are large. Their purposes do not all agree with the purported objective; their processes do not all offer even a promise of performance in keeping with whatever purpose. It is not to be expected that any progress will be made during the four weeks that remain in the general congressional idea of the extent of the current session.

But, the fact that no health-help law is likely to be enacted in the current session or even this year is no reason why the appraisal of purposes and processes of such legislation should not get the best possible constructive consideration from all those who have no pet scheme to promote. The determination of the role of the Federal government in the admittedly necessary improvement of medical service for the people as a whole is much too important to be left to public or professional politics, to paternalistic social experimentation, or to anything else other than the common sense of the public responsibility of every individual. What is needed is something better in the sense of adequacy and availability. That does not call for governmental decree of any measure of compulsion, although it does require more than a little public financing which doubtless will have to be governmentally provided, at least in part.

The biggest need in the direction of more adequate, more available medical service is for trained persons and proper facilities. No scheme of insurance can meet that need; in truth, any such increasing of the ability to acquire must result in a still more serious lag of supply behind demand. It is in connection with this biggest need, if at any place, that the Federal government has a role. The ability otherwise to finance the training of medical personnel and the construction and equipment of service facilities just does not exist—whatever might logically be said to the effect that it should be available. Another inescapable fact is that the public, as individuals, will not finance the providing of medical service, whatever its availability, for those who cannot carry their own load. No scheme of private insurance, compulsory or otherwise, could change that individual inability. It can be remedied only by governmentally provided funds.

But, there government participation in the better providing of medical care should cease. Not even the middle-of-the road methods expected to be evolved in congressional compromising should be necessary. The most disturbing aspect of the matter is that at least that much will eventually be brought about—unless the public, as individuals, adopts a constructive concept of its responsibilities. What persons (individuals) do not do for themselves—as a whole—the people (as a nation) are now very prone to undertake.

Looking at Things to Be Done

More than a hundred persons gathered in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., last week to look upon, over, and into the general industrial possibilities of the anthracite region. They were conducted over something like 2,000 square-miles by representatives of the State and local commercial bodies, the railroads which serve the hard-coal communities, and, of course, some realtors. The visitors came away with a variety of ideas, mostly big, with reference to the opportunities for further industrialization of the region. Most of them were inclined to rank the domestic scene above that of the world-making point 4 of the Truman program in promise, if not in picturesqueness, as a locale for financial investment.

There should be more of such lookings at the industrial, and the commercial, possibilities of the United States. More could be learned in studying the minimizing of waste and the utilization of concomitant materials in the mining of coal—hard and soft—than is likely to be found in wasted lands and peoples. The United States is big enough, varied enough—and sound enough—to make good use of all the money that its people may have to invest. It can be most usefully further industrialized in a hundred ways—and without wiping out the bread-of-life markets of other nations which must export the major part of most that they produce. It is true that the higher the industrialization of a nation the bigger its buying. But, in many instances it is not how much a nation buys as it is what it buys that counts in the balancing of world trade.

To get back to Wilkes-Barre:—Introduction of a pulverizing system that would make hard coal easier to transport, easier to burn—and less ashes to take care of—would be useful to the anthracite region and to the people of a large part of the United States. Utilization of culm and slack, and other components of the coal seams has similar promise. It is, of course, a tradition of the high (cost) level of living in the United States that makes it, in theory at least, unprofitable to convert blast-furnace slag into phosphatic fertilizer, agriculturally to make use of the nitrogenous wastes of human physiology, variously to circumvent the pollution of earth, air, and water with stuffs of low value. The responsibility is by-passed in thinking only of utility.

There is at least human interest in an item on the patenting of a smoking pipe with an attached lighter, or a fleece-lined snowbar for skis. There is some measure of encouragement on the progress of civilization to learn that hogs are being slaughtered by electrocution instead of by throat-slashing. But, there are many better things to be done for the earth and its peoples, even here in the well-done United States of America, by taking folks who know how to do things out to look at things which are to be done.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

cine a month from American chemical firms.

Railroading Is Costly

Shippers have been promised by the railroads a breathing spell from further increases in freight rates—if the carriers can get ICC to approve their latest request for a 6.5 percent boost in rates. That increase would raise the rates somewhere in the neighborhood of 60 percent over what they were in 1940.

Petitions for freight-rate increases and actions taken on them by ICC have been coming so fast in the past few years that it takes a traffic expert to keep up with them. And even he has great difficulty in arriving at an accurate measurement of the total increase, because of so many hidden increases that have taken place during the period, such as higher service charges, reclassification of commodities, dropping of some services, and so on.

But, even so, according to the carriers, transportation by rail today is still relatively cheaper than in 1940 because, since 1939, railroad hourly wage rates have increased by 86.5 percent and will be up by 109 percent next September, when the forty-hour week is established, and prices of fuel and other materials and supplies that the railroads must buy have risen by more than 107 percent.

Alcohol Puts Pep in Cars

The Department of Agriculture is still plugging its alcohol-for-motor-fuel campaign. Its latest effort to show the feasibility of using alcohol made from farm wastes in motor transportation were two test runs of 1,000 miles each by a truck operated on relatively inexpensive low-octane gasoline fortified by periodic injections of alcohol and water.

Researchers report that, in the first trial the truck operated as well on 58-octane gasoline plus alcohol-water injection as it would on regular gasoline, which has an octane rating of 74 or better. The alcohol-water mixture (85 percent alcohol, 15 percent water) was injected automatically into the truck's carburetor when the engine was under heavy load. This enabled the engine to give knockfree performance even with the low-octane gasoline. For the second trial run, the engine of the truck was equipped with a high-compression head which made it necessary to use a fuel with an effective octane rating of at least 85. On this trip 74-octane gasoline plus alcohol-water injection was used satisfactorily.

Conservation of petroleum products is the angle that is being stressed mostly by the department in its propagandic efforts. It is pointed out that during 80 percent of normal driving—when a car is running on the level at speeds up to about 40 m.p.h.—the engine will operate satisfactorily on gasoline of 50 octane or even lower. Since ordinary gas is 74 octane or better, much of its antiknock quality is, in effect, wasted. The alcohol-water injection during acceleration provides the power when needed and nothing is wasted when not needed.

ECA Funds Are Low

Funds of the Economic Cooperation Administration for the European Recovery Program are fast running out. They went over the $5,000,000,000 mark May 1, and by the end of June they will be completely exhausted. Congress is now working on a bill to appropriate more billions for the program, but is having trouble agreeing on the amount in view of the declines that have occurred in prices.

In reviewing the expenditures that have been made by ECA from April, 1948, until May, 1949, it is interesting to note that more than 46 percent of the funds went for food and agricultural commodities, slightly more than was spent for industrial commodities to get Europe's industries going. The comparable sums are $2,356,100,000 for food and agricultural commodities and $2,287,800,000 for industrial commodities. This is despite the fact that last year's food situation in Europe was much improved over any year since the war.

Most of the money spent for food went for breadgrains ($898,100,000) and fats and oils ($244,900,000). Authorization for fertilizer purchases amounted to $34,800,000, including $21,000,000 for nitrogenous materials, and $13,800,000 for others. Under the heading of raw materials and semi-finished products, ECA made available $323,100,000 for nonferrous metals and products, and $129,500,000 for chemicals and related products, including $25,100,000 for medicinals, $18,500,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, $11,300,000 for alcohol, $1,100,000 for pesticides, and $73,400,000 for other chemicals.

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Fourteenth Annual Convention

Toilet Goods Association

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, May 17-19, 1949

Mock Views Industry's Relations with Retailer

Hugo Mock, counsel for the association, spent the major portion of his report discussing the trade practice conference and the proposed trade practice rules for the toilet goods industry. He offered some ideas on the subject of the trade practice rules, ideas for which he took sole responsibility.

"1. There has been much discussion and some worry among manufacturers in this industry," he said, "as to the ability of the retail druggist to deliver something of value for what he gets in the way of advertising, advertising material, and so on. The argument has been continuously made that even if a demonstrator in a department store cost 10 percent to 20 percent of sales, there is a consideration for the expense assumed by the manufacturer.

"What the manufacturer properly fears is that he will not get the same value and cooperation for additional concessions to the drug retailer that he gets from the department store.

"However, I want to point out that whether this is so or not, if the manufacturer tries to meet the provisions of the Robinson-Patman law, and it matters not whether it be by way of furnishing demonstrators or advertising material or buying display space or window space and it matters not whether the retailer proportionately gives the same service as the department store, it still must be reckoned as an additional cost of doing business, that is, it operates as an additional discount from list prices. Can the manufacturer in this industry afford to raise his average costs in this fashion, and still make a profit? I repeat, this is the nub of the whole situation.

FTC Action in Arden Case

"You will agree that if the drug retailer does not give you the same kind of equivalent for what he gets similar to what the department store furnishes in increased sales, additional expense which you are put to, will be profitless and an impossible additional burden upon your selling costs. Many of you argue, rightly or wrongly, that the retail druggist is already getting all he is entitled to, but the courts and the Federal Trade Commission have flatly rejected that argument in the Arden case.

"So many of your important units in this industry are faced with this question and you cannot blink it. Can you afford to add a certain fairly large percentage to your present selling costs in a large part of your distribution and still survive? And I want to remind you that this troublesome question will appear in exactly the form I have mentioned whether you have no code or rules, whether the rules as announced will be mild or in your estimation tough, there is the problem which stares you in the face and cannot be ignored.

"2. If and when issued, the rules are not going to have that precision and clearness which you seek, they are going to be indefinite, but they certainly will not be any more indefinite than the rules already proposed and published by the commission, so you should prepare your plans now in cooperation with your lawyers as to how you are going to operate under these rules.

"3. You have a right to say that I have

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House of Gourielli Gets Charles S. Welch Award

The House of Gourielli won the Charles S. Welch Packaging Award for its "Five O'Clock" and "Here's How" fragrance series. The award was presented at the luncheon on the opening day of the convention by Pierre Harang of Houbigant Sales Corporation, chairman of the selection committee. It was accepted by Roy Titus, general manager of the House of Gourielli.

Mr. Titus gave full credit for creation of the entire "Five O'Clock" line to Princess Gourielli who is presently in Europe and could not attend to accept the award herself.

Toilet Goods Industry Outlook Reported Good

C. A. Pennock, president of the Hudnut Sales Company, New York, in his annual report as president of the association, said he believed that while general business conditions may be down from the all-time peaks of 1948, by any other standard of measurement they must be considered very good.

The inevitable price adjustments are very much in order, he declared. He added that as one authority put it recently, "we must get rid of the puffy fat

C. A. Pennock

of inflation." Price adjustments will be a big help to the toilet goods industry, Mr. Pennock stated, because while "our prices to the public were not increased during the inflationary period most of our suppliers pushed up their prices to us considerably."

In addition, he said, there are several specific factors which will have a very favorable influence on the toilet goods industry. He said they are:—

"First, there are today 17,120,000 more people in the country than there were in 1939. That's an entirely new additional market—greater in size and potential than the metropolitan area of New York.

"Second, there has been a startling readjustment in the income levels of the country in the last ten years. Out of 42,000,000 families in 1939, 30,000,000 were in the low income group, below $2,000, 11,000,000 in the medium group, between $2,000 and $5,000 annually and only 1,000,000 in the high group, over $5,000 annually.

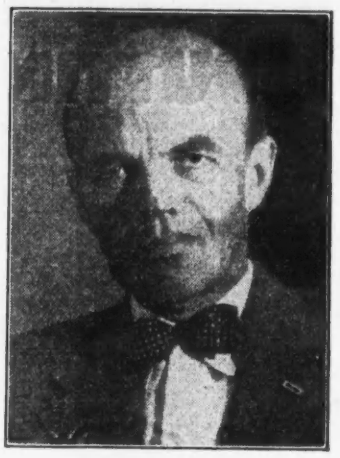
"Today, out of 49,500,000 families, only 15,000,000—or one-half as many—are in the low; 25,000,000 are in the medium and 9,500,000 in the high. This is very significant to us as an industry. Because we are still selling at prewar prices it means

—*Continued on page* 41

Mayham Criticizes Activities Of AMA Cosmetics Committee

Stephen L. Mayham, executive vice-president of the association, sharply criticized the activities of the American Medical Association's committee on cosmetics. He declared that little will be accomplished under its present program except further "glorification of the AMA Chicago headquarters and additional revenue to the journals under its control, of little or no value to the medical profession and the public, and of great capacity of harm to the manufacturers."

In reporting on the AMA committee on cosmetics, Mr. Mayham revealed that when it was formed last year he promptly contacted it and offered cooperation and advice in the work it proposed to do affecting the toiletries industry. This was done personally, he said, in a conference with Dr. Austin Smith, who heads the committee.



Stephen L. Mayham

"I think I should state very directly," Mr. Mayham said, "that the AMA has not called upon this association for any advice or assistance. It has not consulted the association with respect to the membership of the committee. Perhaps we should not have expected that it would. The committee has now been organized, has had several meetings and apparently decided on its course of action. That course may have profound effect upon the future of the cosmetic industry."

At the outset, Mr. Mayham reported, Dr. Smith indicated that the principal activity of the committee would be to collect detailed information with respect to cosmetics and their possible effects and pass this information along to members of the AMA, doctors all over the country, so that the medical profession would be better informed with respect to these products

—*Continued on page* 44

Pennock Reelected Pres.; R.P. Lewis Named Treasurer

C. A. Pennock, president of the Hudnut Sales Company, New York, was reelected president of the association for the coming year at the opening session. Ralph P. Lewis of Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc., New York, was elected treasurer, succeeding Richard Stern, of Ferd Mulhens, Inc., New York.

The four vice-presidents were reelected. They are Joseph Keho, Dorothy Gray, Ltd., New York; Davis Factor, Max Factor & Co., Hollywood, Calif.; J. A. Ewald, Avon-Allied Products, Inc., New York,

Ralph P. Lewis

and H. J. Lehman, Wildroot Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

The 1949 board of directors is made up as follows:—

Two-year terms expiring in 1952—Lessing Kole, Kolmar Laboratories; C. W. Godefroy, Godefroy Manufacturing Company; P. L. Blazer, Marcelle Cosmetics; Martin Revson, Revlon Products Corporation; Philip Smith, Yardley of London, and Joseph P. Hardie, Bristol-Myers Company.

Two-year terms expiring in 1951—Pierre Harang, Houbigant Sales Corporation, and Oscar Kolin, Helena Rubinstein, Inc.

One-year term expiring in 1950—L. B. Whitehouse, sr., Morton Manufacturing Company, and Guy P. Rocherolle, Roger & Gallet.

TGA War Emergency Committee Appointed

The appointment of a special committee to develop a plan or plans for the toilet goods industry in the event of another national emergency has been authorized by the board of directors, Stephen L. Mayham revealed during the course of his annual report.

The committee was scheduled to meet for the first time during the afternoon of the convention's opening day. Its chairman is Stanwood Morrill, of the Lambert Company.

Before announcing the formation of the special body, Mr. Mayham told how industry committees worked with the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration during the war. He added:—

"I can tell you that you owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to these devoted men who spent many hours and a great deal of thought and energy on your wartime problems. Most of you will never know how near you were on a number of occasions of being completely out of business.

"In spite of all the work done by these committees and the small service which I could be to you during that period, I

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Goulden Advises On Advertising

Dr. H. D. Goulden, director of scientific research and standards for the association, reported that for the seventh consecutive year the amount of advertising copy submitted for review has increased. He discussed a few points which are sometimes overlooked or not recognized by those submitting copy for review.

"On occasion," he said, "copy submitted for review contains a claim which the manufacturer does not realize makes the product a drug by definition in the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act. Any claim that a product will affect the structure or function of the body, makes the product a drug. For example, any claim that use of the product will result in finer skin texture, makes that product a drug.

"Likewise, a claim that the product will temporarily decrease the flow of perspiration, makes the product a drug. It is quite generally recognized that when antiseptic or germicidal claims are made, the product is a drug. When a product is a drug, the active ingredients producing the claimed effects must be stated or declared, by their usual or common name, on the front label and on any folding cartons or boxes, other than shipping container, in which the product is packaged. Such products must carry adequate directions for use, that is to say, the consumer must be told precisely how to use the product.

"Some products are both drugs and cosmetics. It is conceivable that a product may be both an anti-perspirant and a deodorant, and hence be both a drug and a cosmetic. In such cases, the more stringent drug regulations prevail.

"There seems to be a trend toward the manufacture and sale of products in the cosmetic field, which make therapeutic claims and are therefore drugs. I see no reason why this should be any cause for alarm, just so long as the therapeutic efficiency claimed, is based upon adequate comprehensive scientific research which precedes the merchandising of the product.

"It is, of course, axiomatic that this research has established, by animal and/or clinical investigation, that the products are harmless under conditions of use prescribed in the labelling, or when used in the usual and customary manner, and that adequate control procedures have been instituted, not only to assure the quality of the raw materials used in the product, but also to assure the purity, effectiveness and harmlessness of the finished product.

Submit Typewritten Copy

"Our experience leads me to make this suggestion. Before you have labels printed, submit the typewritten copy to us for review. At the same time, submit an exact scale sketch of the label, which will enable us to determine the conspicuousness of the various elements of the label. Follow this with a printer's proof in color, for often the conspicuousness of the required information is obscured by the use of color. This procedure has resulted in savings to manufacturers, for it is designed to catch errors before they appear in the finished label, thus avoiding costly plate or die changes.

"There has been a marked change in the advertising of perfume and related products. No, there have not been any recommendations that she employ bodyguards to protect her from the involuntary amorous attentions of those bewitched by her perfume. The change I refer to has to do with the basic theme of perfume advertising which, in the past, has been rarity and preciousness. There can be no doubt that this type of copy was successful, for the consumer came to regard perfume as something very, very,

H. D. Goulden

very precious, to be used sparingly and only on very special occasions.

"A few months ago, ads began to appear, which were designed to reeducate the consumer and to induce her to change her habits with regard to the use of perfume and scented products. In brief, the consumer is being told that perfume and other scented products are just as important to good grooming as the other cosmetics which she uses, and she is being told how to use them.

"This new trend in the advertising of scented products is very largely due to the activities of the committee on the use and marketing of perfume products. I shall not go further into the activities of this committee, for you will be addressed by the chairman, Mr. Wiedhopf, who will, I am sure, give you a great deal to think about.

"In addition to the review of advertising and labels, we are also prepared to advise you as to whether or not your packages are deceptive. Experience indicates that the membership of this association is apparently unaware of this particular service. A package may be deceptive because it is so formed that it deceives the consumer as to the quantity of material that she is receiving. A package whose form is not deceptive may be so filled that it is deceptive. A package which is not completely filled is deceptive, even though the net contents stated on the label is, in fact, the amount of the material in the package.

"When you have decided on a new package, may we suggest that you submit an exact scale model to us for our opinion as to whether or not the package is deceptive. We have found that when this suggestion is followed, faults have been caught before the package went into production.

"May I again make my annual suggestion that you submit your advertising, labels, and packages for review, and may I assure you that material submitted for review is held in strict confidence."

Scientific Advisory Committee

Dr. Goulden said that the scientific advisory committee has issued, since the last convention, new standards for lanolin, methylcellulose and thioglycolic acid. The committee has completely reviewed all the standards which have been issued, he said, and has seen fit to revise ten of them.

"Last year," Dr. Goulden said, "I reported to you that we had completed arrangements with Dr. Howard W. Haggard, director of the laboratory of applied physiology of Yale University to undertake a world literature search for us.

"I am pleased to report to you that this search is progressing satisfactorily. It is a tremendous undertaking. Seven individuals have been working on this search for some nineteen months, and have some 3,000 abstracts. Machine techniques are being used and the data so arranged that the project may be continued over the years and kept up-to-date, publishing, as conditions warrant, supplements to the monograph.

"It is my earnest hope that the association will be able to do this. Present indications are that the monograph will run between 350 and 400 pages and may be published during the late spring or early summer of 1950. If any of you have unpublished data on irritation caused by finished products, or raw materials, I am certain that Dr. Haggard would be pleased to receive such data from you for inclusion in the monograph."

PUTTING YOU on the right scent !

Bees know, and so do your customers, that no odor is so attractive as the natural scent produced by Nature in flowers. No matter what the name of your perfume, it owes its quality in some degree to the scent of the rose, jasmine, carnation, orange blossom or other floral odors.

VERONA has long specialized in *research on floral notes* to produce this desirable quality. Whether it be an odor for cosmetics, toilet waters or soaps, the following will aid you in your formulations:

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VERONA CHEMICAL COMPANY
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Toilet Goods Industry Outlook Reported Good

—Continued from page 39

a very much greater potential for every product in our various price ranges.

Increase in Women Workers

"Finally, there has been an increase of 4,000,000 in the number of women employed in 1949, as compared to those employed ten years ago. I need not remind you that the working girl—very cosmetic-conscious, by the way—is our meat, or should I say our bread and butter? And no matter what her age or her position, the woman of today wants to be a glamor girl—she wants to be attractive to get her man; she wants to stay attractive to hold her man. And both tangibly and intangibly, cosmetics offer her the most value for her money!

"I look to exciting times ahead. There's no saturation point for the toilet goods market in sight. And there's a large fund of spendable income to be tapped. It disturbs and annoys me to read that in the United States the annual per capita consumption of alcohol is $58; for tobacco $41, while the per capita consumption of our products is only $8. Is it because the liquor and tobacco industries have made the public more conscious of their goods? Have we failed to make the consumer more cosmetic conscious? Have we been satisfied to accept too low a rate of consumption for our products? In my opinion we have.

"There's plenty of business to be had. But, and it is a big but, can it be gotten at a profit? Statements show earnings of many firms in our industry at a dangerously low point. Some are showing red figures, even in the face of large volume. We all know that the cost of merchandise has been climbing higher and still higher over the past few years. The danger signal is flying, warning us to examine our overall operations carefully in order to bring about a sound operation at a satisfactory profit.

Decline in Raw Materials

"True, there has been a decline in the cost of some raw materials, particularly essential oils, but generally speaking our cost of materials is still out of line with our retail selling prices. I don't believe we can wait for some things to happen. We must make them happen, and I think the time has come to call in our suppliers. Talk to them realistically, seriously. Persuade them to examine their own costs and make them see that our future is their future."

Mr. Pennock then urged members to examine design and packaging as related to production and labor costs. He emphasized the importance of scientific research and consumer research as means of increasing sales. He recommended close examination of sales, advertising and promotional campaigns, of the activities of sales forces and of overhead and administration.

"In summing up," he said, "if there are any weaknesses let us correct them. If there are any leaks any place in our operation let us have the courage to plug them—from the president's office right down to the porter's desk."

Alkaline Cosmetic Items Likely to Be Discolored

Roy J. Huttleston of Schimmel & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., presented a paper at the scientific session in which he declared that the danger of discoloration from perfume ingredients is largely confined to those cosmetic products which are slightly alkaline. A trace of alkali, he said, acts as a catalyst for condensation reactions and the products are likely to be darkly colored.

Mr. Huttleston stated that the aldehydes, a class of compounds which include some of the most valuable perfume materials, are perhaps the greatest troublemakers. Among the aldehydes which frequently cause discoloration he mentioned cinnamic aldehyde, citral, heliotropin and vanillin.

Carnation perfumes, which are based on the phenols eugenol and isoeugenol, can be used only in colored soaps, he said. Jasmine and neroli perfumes, he added, contain methyl anthranilate, which condenses with aldehydes and ketones to form stable but highly colored products.

Mr. Huttleston said that most of the alcohols are resistant to alkali and they often make up the bulk of a perfume compound. The substances which do cause discoloration, he added, may not be harmful if they constitute only a minor proportion of the mixture.

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Toiletries Tax Repeal Getting Strong Support

Mrs. Miriam Gibson French, publicity director for the association's fight to repeal the 20 percent retailer's excise tax on toilet preparations, reported on the amazingly strong national backing it is receiving.

The fight was brought into the open in October of last year when a TGA committee was appointed to handle the special project. Fourteen advertising and promotion managers of fourteen companies were asked to serve voluntarily. The assignment was to inform the general public concerning the "inconsistencies and unfair discrimination" of the 20 percent cosmetic tax.

"Since, to the best of our knowledge," Mrs. French said, "the tax bill probably would come up for review in Congress the latter part of May or in June, a definite plan of timing was set—to build up to a climax, coinciding with the date on which Congress would be debating the tax.

"The objective of our plan was to have personal protest letters sent to individual Congressmen in both houses from all parts of the country, not petitions, but individual personal protest letters. The result of the work to date has been amazingly successful."

Mrs. French gave her listeners some idea of the scope of the work and the manner in which the association's campaign was being received. Every trade paper responded, she said, and the news of the fight thus reached management, buyers and clerks of suppliers, manufacturers, department stores, specialty shops, advertising agencies, syndicate stores and drug stores.

Consumer Magazines Receptive

"Every type of national consumer magazine joined the fight in the mass, general and service fields," she said. "The combined circulation of these consumer magazines add up to a fantastic figure in excess of 50,000,000."

Mrs. French said that cooperation on the part of women's service books took the fight to the millions of members of women's clubs throughout the country. Hearst magazines, she said, sent material to clubs with memberships totaling over 10,000,000.

The work of the daily and weekly newspapers, wire services and columnists, radio and television, also played an important role in the campaign, according to Mrs. French.

Congress Swamped by Letters

"What does all this add up to?" she asked. "Personal letters of protest from women from every spot of the nation are

Mrs. M. G. French

pouring into Congress. Congressmen are being so deluged with this protesting mail that many of them have had no recourse but to make up form letters in answer. An example of how these protests are affecting our law-makers is what happened a few weeks ago.

"A radio program director for American Forum of the Air wanted to have eight Congressmen debate on the subject of the 20 percent retailers excise taxes four on each side. There was no difficulty in procuring four men to come out for repeal—but the program could not go on the air because not one Congressman would take the negative side. Do you want me to lose my women constituents at home? they asked.

Thirty Bills Introduced

"Here's another example of how our fight has snowballed, how the thousands upon thousands of personal protests from

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women have reacted on the men in Congress. In 1948 there were twelve bills for reduction or repeal of the cosmetic tax introduced into Congress during the entire session, but up to the present moment, with the end of the Eighty-first Congress' session not yet in sight, there have been introduced thirty bills.

"This proves just one thing, a new kind of activity, a greatly increased interest in the 20 percent cosmetic tax on the part of the men on Capitol Hill. In a not-finished congressional session during this year there were nearly three times the number of bills favorable to our industry as there were in the whole of last year."

Killian Reports on Effects Of Detergents on the Skin

Dr. John A. Killian, of Killian Research Laboratories, Brooklyn, N. Y., recalled at the scientific section that at last year's meeting he and Dr. M. Elizabeth Marsh

Dr. John A. Killian

presented a summary of their experiences, over a period of thirteen years, in assaying irritant properties of soaps by a method of patch testing on skins of human subjects.

Patch testing by a standardized procedure on an adequate number of subjects, he said, may yield information of practical value to the manufacture of detergents concerning the primary irritant and eczematizing properties either of a finished product as a whole or of each of the raw materials which are utilized in the preparation of a product.

Dr. Killian reported, however, that the patch test procedure is circumscribed by serious limitations in its applications to problems of determining the potentially adverse, or, conversely, beneficient actions of detergents on human skin. Notable among these limitations, he said, is the fact that patch testing affords no indications of cumulative cutaneous effects resulting from frequent daily contacts with a product.

For more than a decade, Dr. Killian related, Dr. Marsh and he have utilized a technique for the differentiation of the stimulant from the irritant effects of detergents on skin. This procedure has been adopted, he said, not as a substitute for but, rather, as a upplement to the method of patch testing. It was developed primarily for purposes of demonstrating and quantitating the summation of effects, either beneficient or adverse, arising from repeated exposures of the skin to one or more detergents, according to the authors.

Dr. Killian revealed that the procedure involves the use of objective physical measurements in addition to gross inspection of the skin as criteria of cutaneous effects.

Aromatic Substances Odor Characteristics

A paper presented by Samuel Klein of the division of aromatic products research of Van Dyk & Co. suggested that most persons, contrary to general belief, possess a keen odor sense and are potentially capable of undertaking aromatic material evaluation. The main requirements, he said, are an active interest and an accumulation of experience.

Mr. Klein proposed a test for screening those with deficient olfactory acuity, and added that the experience required is detailed and considered. He touched upon the odor characteristics of aromatic substances with the advancement of a scale of value for brightness and persistence. Mr. Klein concluded by discussing blotter testing and some points relative to the evaluation of commonly used aromatics.

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Mayham Criticizes AMA Cosmetics Activities

—*Continued from page 39*

than it had been in the past. In such a program we should have been very glad to cooperate and the association still stands ready to cooperate in that type of program, he added.

"What I am about to say has not been discussed at any meeting of the association and only briefly at one meeting of the board of directors," Mr. Mayham continued. "Accordingly, the ideas to be advanced now should be considered as my own ideas, gained through more than twenty-five years of contact with industries having relationships of one sort or another with the AMA.

"Probably not all members of the association and possibly not all members of the board of directors will agree with my views but I believe it is my duty to tell you how I think this program may affect the industry.

AMA Approval Seal Established

"With the original thinking of Dr. Smith no one can have any quarrel whatever. It would be of tremendous advantage to the public, the medical profession and to the cosmetic industry if all doctors had a reasonably complete knowledge of what cosmetics are and what they propose to do for the user. The program now, however, has been extended much further. The committee has now established a seal, the use of which will be permitted on cosmetics 'that meet the rules of the committee.'

"In other words, the AMA is now going to decide what cosmetics are good and what cosmetics are not good, bestowing a seal of merit on those which are good, and withholding the seal of merit from those which are not good. Thus, the AMA sets itself up as the ultimate authority on what cosmetics women should use.

"I think the AMA is no better equipped to set itself up as an authority on cosmetics than it is to set itself up as an authority on automobiles, straw hats or Scotch whiskey! Certainly none of its work or activities in the past has indicated any competence in this particular field.

"Further, in my opinion, there is no reason why the AMA should undertake the rating or the grading of cosmetics. There are many other things for which it is far better equipped and to which it should first direct its attention.

Industry Regulated by U. S.

"Two very competent and active governmental bodies already regulate the sale, promotion and advertising of cosmetics. We have from time to time had differences with both these bodies but no one can doubt either their competence or their sincerity, and there is no reason to believe that any thought of commercial advantage could possibly enter into any of the decisions of either the Food and Drug Administration or the Federal Trade Commission.

"Unfortunately, and I really mean unfortunately, the same thing cannot truthfully be said with respect to the AMA. That organization operates one of the most profitable and successful publishing businesses in the United States. I do not charge that it uses its acceptance seal to advance the commercial interest of the publications but it has seemed at times that advertising in its publications has been a matter of primary concern to its Chicago management.

"The first report of the committee on cosmetics unfortunately bears out the impression that the committee is not only not competent to judge cosmetics but that it is swayed by considerations other than those strictly within the realms of science and medicine. That report, which was published in the March 26 issue of the AMA Journal, took up hair and scalp preparations.

"It rehashed many of the old and familiar criticisms of advertising of some of these preparations and treatments along with some old and respected notices of judgment of the Food and Drug Administration and cease and desist orders of the Federal Trade Commission.

AMA Inconsistency Cited

"After reading the article most carefully, I think any doctor, who has come to depend upon this excellent journal for consultation and advice in medical problems, would reach the conclusion that all hair and scalp cosmetics should be promptly taken off the market, that none of them are any good and that he should immediately advise his patients not to waste money on them.

"At almost the same time, the AMA has accepted by approving for advertising in its journals, some of the newer types of hair preparations, which are indeed excellent preparations, but on which there does not exist many years of experience as to ultimate results. This inconsistency I had expected, although many in the industry would not expect it.

"I do not at this time urge that all manufacturers of cosmetics should refuse to cooperate with the AMA committee on cosmetics. I am quite willing to concede that in the case of certain companies making special products which are on the borderline of the medical field since these companies must maintain constant contact with the medical profession, consultation with the Committee might be advantageous. Even these manufacturers, however, should consider carefully both the advantages and disadvantages of any course of cooperation with the AMA which they decide to adopt.

"To cosmetic manufacturers who are not engaged in the production of what might be called semi-medicinal cosmetics, my advice is that they study the operation of the committee on cosmetics and its make-up most carefully before they decide to approach the committee for approval of their products.

"The slight commercial advantages which might accrue to a company from having its preparations recommended to doctors through the pages of the medical press would, I feel, certainly be offset by the control over the nature of its business which the company securing the seal, would suffer. The sort of cooperation which the AMA apparently proposes is so one-sided that it could not, in my opinion, assist the manufacturer or the consumer of cosmetic products.

Urges Membership Discussion

"Again I emphasize that what I have said on this subject is merely my own opinion and does not represent any decision, either by the board of directors or the membership. The subject, however, is of such tremendous importance and will be of such importance during the next few years that I now recommend that you make it a principal subject of discussion at your closed meeting tomorrow so that the directors may be guided by the opinions of the members in formulating any possible policy with respect to this new activity of the AMA."

TGA War Emergency

—*Continued from page 39*

must say you also had the most fantastic luck I have ever seen. Where you could have been completely out of business, you not only remained in business but you doubled your volume during the war years. It is my considered opinion that you can never be that lucky again.

"Unfortunately the peace of the world cannot be assured. Even the most recent developments in our relations with other countries, favorable though they may seem to be, indicate only some improvement and by no means a sure and prolonged period of peace. With the background of your recent history in mind and with world conditions as they are today, several months ago your board of directors authorized the appointment of this committee.

"It will, I hope and believe, be a working committee and will be able, I am sure, to produce a plan or system covering the operation of toilet goods manufacturers during an emergency period which will be acceptable to the government authorities who will control manufacturing and other business operations in case of an emergency. I am confident that a fair and workable plan will be developed to be held in reserve in case there should be another war, and I pray God that it may never have to be used.

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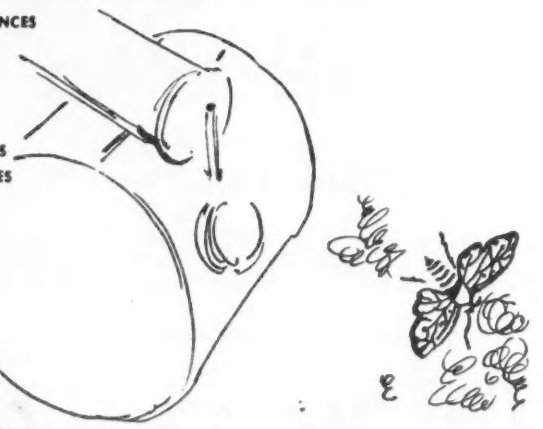
METAL POLISH ESSENCES



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You can count on N. I. MALMSTROM & COMPANY as your dependable source of **ALCOHOLIA LANAE B. P.**

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Fragrance Foundation Establishment Revealed

Future plans of the committee on the use and marketing of perfume products were revealed to the association by its chairman, J. S. Wiedhopf, president of Parfums Ciro, Inc. Mr. Wiedhopf emphasized that the committee was formed not as a part of the Toilet Goods Association but to act as a completely separate entity.

A three-months survey was completed last October by the committee on purchasing habits and uses in regard to perfume products. The survey indicated, according to Mr. Wiedhopf, that the problem is not a need for more individual customers but rather increased consumption by the customers the industry already has. The result, he said, was a decision to undertake a program of consumer-education.

"What constructive education must be done?" Mr. Wiedhopf asked. "First, it is necessary to undo some of the mistakes we have made in the past, in the manner in which we have presented our products to the consuming public.

"Let us consider our advertising. In our attempts to glorify fragrance, we have used illustrations of striking women in fabulous evening gowns, bedecked with equally fabulous jewels. We wanted to impress the public with the preciousness of our fragrance. But it boomeranged. We have succeeded too well in implanting in the minds of all who saw our ads the false idea that perfume products were created for use on special occasions only.

"Some of us went so far as to say actually in our copy that the fragrance advertised was—and I quote—for that special occasion. The survey has shown that if we continue to base the growth of our industry on such an approach, our position in a few years certainly will not be an enviable one.

"Looking at it realistically, it is easy to see that special occasions are few and far between on the list of every woman, regardless of the income group to which she belongs! Granted, we do not want to take the glamour and romance out of our appeal. But it is evident that our approach must be more realistic, more personal—may I say more down to earth—in our campaign for increased sales.

"Our hope for success lies in educating the consumer to look upon fragrance as an essential part of her daily grooming, as essential as her lipstick and powder, as her stockings or her gloves.

Perfumes Sold Mostly as Gifts

"Another important finding of the survey is that, through stressing preciousness, we seem to have worked ourselves into the position of being in the gift business. We are all well aware of the fact that a high percentage of perfume products are bought as gifts. However, it was rather appalling to find that 71 percent of toilet waters and colognes, 84 percent of perfumes, were in the possession of women only as gifts.

"Of course, we do recognize the value of our merchandise as gift items. Of course we do not wish to undermine this appeal in any way. We can even increase this appeal. But these statistics show a startling evidence of almost complete neglect on our part to stress—and capitalize on—the idea of using our products every day.

"If the women of this country were daily users of fragrance, they would not and could not continue to depend primarily on gifts. That they should rely on gifts to acquire whatever perfume products they might need, is understandable, since we ourselves have initiated an excessive amount of advertising on the rare and costly character of these products.

"It was inevitable that the consumer should fall prey to the fallacy that such products are far too expensive for personal purchasing. Even, that when she received such a gift, it was far too expensive and

J. S. Wiedhopf

precious to be used every day, that, like her expensive, special evening gown, it must be used only on special occasions.

"Considering the fact that the daily application of a moderately priced fragrance is no more costly than the purchase of a daily newspaper, we are ignoring a primary selling point in failing to publicize this information. The theory that perfume products are an expensive luxury can and must be disproved by intelligent advertising and selling on our part.

Confusion as to Definition

"It was found, too, through the survey, that there is far too much confusion on the part of women as to the true definition of perfume, toilet water, and/or cologne. Too many women believe there is little difference between these products, that all three are interchangeable in their usage.

"And here's another matter on which reeducation is necessary! The survey shows that there are all too many misconceptions on the part of consumers about the lasting qualities of perfumes, toilet waters and colognes. We have done such a good job on emphasizing the lasting quality of fragrance that women have placed too much faith in it. The fact that fragrance does not last as long as expected has created too many dissatisfied customers.

"Now is the time to inform women that fragrance should be applied repeatedly, in fact as often as lipstick and powder. This is a ready-made opportunity to promote, for example, the purse container—the statistics show that all too few women carry perfume with them at all times.

Need for Education

"These are just a few of the pertinent facts uncovered by the survey. You will note that in each instance the need for educating and reeducating the consumer becomes apparent. It is not an impossible task by any means. Each of the existing misconceptions among users of perfume products is a result of some error we ourselves have made in our presentation to the public.

"We have been so preoccupied with the over-exciting romance and other nebulous intangibles of our industry that the results could not have been otherwise. Foolish men that we were, we thought we knew women. The present results prove how wrong we were.

"Consumer response to many questions in the survey show clearly that women, our customers, are looking for information about the items we have to sell. If they now have a great deal of wrong information, we gave it to them. If they are to have an intelligent knowledge about our merchandise, its uses and comparative costs, we alone can do it.

"Just as we blundered together in raising fragrance to the heights of expensive luxury and preciousness, to the point where the average woman believes it is out of reach of her everyday life, so can we succeed together in bringing it down to earth as the delightful and useful accessory that it is. All this is no noble experiment."

Specific Program Outlined

The principal result of the survey being the obvious need for a program of consumer reeducation, it was evident that the job was too big for a committee of business men who had the best interests of their companies to watch out for, Mr. Weidhopf continued.

The first step, he said, was to hire Mrs. Miriam Gibson French as a coordinator

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OIL NARCISSUS #614 Water Soluble	@	2.25 per lb.

SHAMPOO ODORS

OIL BOUQUET H.O. #8267 Water Soluble	@	$2.00 per lb.
OIL BOUQUET APPLE BLOSSOM #8240	@	2.25 per lb.
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of the committee's activities. Mr. Weidhopf then outlined the specific program that has been planned for the remainder of this year.

"First," he said, "since the time has come for this work to have the support of every manufacturer of perfume products, instead of the handful of men who have been working on it up to now, we will drop the limiting and cumbersome title of committee on the use and marketing of perfume products, calling the organization instead, The Fragrance Foundation.

"The foundation will set up an efficient sales promotion department as a sales service to supply educational information and selling ideas to the following outlets:—

Contact Store Executives

"Stores top executives, merchandise managers and, of course, the all-important buyers of department, specialty and drug stores. We know that the retailers in this country will cooperate in every way. Our subcommittee on trade relations had a series of meetings with important store groups this spring. Top management as well as buyers attended these meetings.

"They all expressed not only their willingness to work with us. They told us they were anxious and waiting for material to further our work and thus enable themselves to do a sounder and more effective job at point-of-sale. Our store program envisions a constant flow of ideas to every department of retail management as well as to the salesgirl who is our direct contact with the consumer.

"The second step of our program is supplying information to all manufacturers who are members of the foundation. This information would include all kinds of helpful selling ideas which would be gathered as a result of research done by the foundation.

Aid Advertising Agencies

"Third, at the request of foundation members, informative assistance will be extended to their respective advertising agencies.

"Fourth, educational material will be supplied to such outlets as schools, women's clubs, motion picture companies, and so on.

"The fifth step in our program is the relations with the press. By leaving this to the last it must not be interpreted as underestimating its importance. The press includes trade, consumer magazines, syndicates, daily newspapers, radio and television. A publicity program of wide scope will be carried out coordinated with the foregoing steps.

"This publicity operation will act as more than just a space getter. It, too, will act as an informative service department to every branch of the press even to the extent of convincing these members of the press who do not now carry beauty news, that this is an important department for their readers.

Publish Sales Manual

"There is one more part of our program which I would like to outline to you. We must publish an authoritative sales manual which will effectively teach sales people how to present our merchandise and how to sell the proper usage of our various perfume products. Carrying the authority of the industry as a whole, such a manual would eliminate all the unsound sales approaches that have been practiced up to now because of misinformation and, perhaps, ignorance.

"Such a manual, with complete and correct information about perfume products, will have many uses. We know that the retailers throughout the country would incorporate the information in their training programs. It would prove of inestimable value to students, women's clubs, teachers, professional women and business girls—we all have had repeated requests for information from such sources."

Open Meeting to Be Held

Mr. Wiedhopf concluded by revealing that before July 1 a general organizational meeting of all manufacturers of perfume products will be called to discuss further details of the program. He emphasized that every manufacturer who sells fragrance products has a stake in the Fragrance Foundation and expressed the hope that all would attend the meeting.

He added that an outline of the plans of the foundation is available to all who are interested. It can be obtained from Mrs. Miriam Gibson French, 333 East Fifty-third street, New York 22.

Daggett & Ramsdell, Inc., cosmetics manufacturer, has leased a plant in Newark, N. J., where it will maintain offices until it can obtain quarters in New York.

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WAX AND OIL DIVISION

Mock Views Industry's Relations with Retailer

—Continued from page 30

no experience in the cosmetic business, but it seems to me that the nub of the situation is, are you going to give more discount to the retail druggist or less discount to the department store — and somewhere, some time you have to make a decision on this highly important issue.

"4. As far as I have delved into the law any concern which restricts itself to a consignment or del credere policy, is not subject to the rules, as it has no customers but only agents. This policy, however, has the possible disadvantage of requiring every manufacturer who uses it to qualify under the laws of every state where he does business.

"5. By all means try and prepare an all-inclusive formula which you can use with all customers, whether it is the largest department store or the smallest druggist.

"6. Your formula should require a corresponding acceptance by your customer. There seems to be a profound feeling among retailers that this Robinson-Patman legislation is a problem for the cosmetic industry alone, and that their customers do not have to worry about it. This is an utterly mistaken notion, because I think subsequent events will prove that any concerns which get too much discount or too many privileges as retailers, are as likely to be the subject of prosecution under the Robinson-Patman Act as the manufacturer himself.

Customers Not Above the Battle

"I often have the feeling that department store executives are unduly cheerful about the dilemma that faces this industry. They and your other customers feel and act as if they were above the battle, that under no circumstances can you do anything to alienate such old friends as they are. Friendship is a beautiful thing, but whether they like it or not they have the same stake in the situation which you have, and the more they cooperate with you the better it will be for you and for them.

"Some of your distributors may have a rude shock when they find that circumstances beyond your control compel you to greatly modify your present terms and system of distribution. Suppose the retailer rejects all the plans you offer him—have you a duty toward him then? I think not.

May Eliminate Small Customers

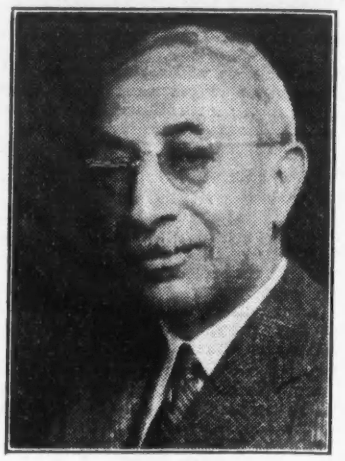
"7. Be prepared if the rules are too difficult, to eliminate a number of your small customers. This to me will not be a surprising result at all, because having followed the legislation for many years, designed to help the small retailer, I find that much of it has boomeranged and the more statutes of this kind that are passed, the more retailers are eliminated.

"All the piteous pleas of Congressman Patman and his small business committee cannot avert this result as long as this legislation is not in harmony with the economics of industry but is often in violation of it. Every congressman and senator says he is working for the small business man which includes the small retailer, but all the time we see how much more difficult it is for either the small manufacturer or the small retailer to survive in spite of this restrictive legislation.

"Only a few days ago, the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association urged Attorney-General Clark to begin proceedings against the A & P chain to divorce its manufacturing activities from its wholesale and retailing operations. I cite this merely to prove that congressional action alone may do more harm than good in trying to solve the problems of the small business unit.

Pool Buying by Retailers

"A recent item in *Printer's Ink* states Congressman Wright Patman announces his small business committee will do something about the way chains, cooperatives and department stores use their volume



Hugo Mock

buying power to exact quantity prices from manufacturers—then introduces house resolution 218 permitting small retailers to pool their buying and make a similar saving—and the Department of Justice says that's legal anyhow.

"8. And my last point about the Federal Trade Commission is please do not look for any villains in the picture because there aren't any. I fear that the members of the Federal Trade Commission are just as bewildered in their attempt to enforce the Robinson-Patman act and in their attempt to create workable trade practice rules, as the rest of us. I'm sure they neither hate or love the toilet goods industry, in fact, I think they are by this time as anxious to get rid of you as you are to be rid of them."

Mr. Mock then made brief reference to the use of hormones in cosmetics, testimonials, home permanents and trademarks and the legal matters involved in them. He summarized by saying:

Slaves of Distributors

"Stop being the slaves of your distributors whether they be druggists, chain stores or department stores. Who decides whether or not you shall make a profit? Not your distributors but the last customer, the consumer, and if he or she still wants your products your future is safe.

"It is possible that as a result of this governmental pressure you will have to turn more and more to national advertising to protect your good will. It is time that your distributor cooperated with you to help solve some of these legislative puzzles.

"May I repeat, don't wait for the code to be announced. You are not going to find any unexpected salvation there. Do not wait until threats of governmental action force you to improvise too hastily some changes in your distribution policies. It would be well for you to do your planning now although naturally the timing of any changes in your distribution methods will depend upon competitive conditions. Your reluctance to be the first to announce to the trade a change in your distribution methods is understandable. But do not feel or act as if these necessary changes threaten the foundations of your business or good will.

"For more than thirty years I have been hearing the prophets of doom and every year the industry has expanded and will continue to expand; the excise tax returns are sufficient proof of that. If you can have repealed or reduced this discriminatory tax so much better for the industry. You are still a young industry and you will surmount these growing pains."

Lab Control of Manufacturing Described by P. G. Wieseman

P. G. Wieseman, chief of the pharmaceutical division of the laboratories of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, presented before the scientific section a general discussion on the various phases of laboratory control of manufacturing.

He outlined a suggested system to provide adequate control of the various manufacturing divisions which covered identification methods for raw materials, manufacturing lots or batches and finished packages. Auxiliary phases, such as label control and plant sanitations also were covered briefly.

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Odor and Olfaction Held New Advertising Approach

Modern advertising has so flooded eye and ear that new approaches are needed, Dr. Paul G. Lauffer, chief chemist of the George W. Luft Company, told the scientific section. Appeal via the nose has been studied only superficially, he declared, and there is little real knowledge of the principles of odor and olfaction.

Dr. Lauffer said that adequate understanding must be based on fundamental data of four types: molecular structure and its relation to odor; classification and measurement of odors; olfaction, the physiological mechanism of odor perception, and physiological effects of odor.

In each of these fields, according to Dr. Lauffer, complete clarification of the odor problem awaits further development of the fundamental science, but much progress can be made by adequate application of principles already established. He added that recent advances in related sciences suggest promising points where the odor problem may be attacked to fill in some of the vast gaps now existing.

Dr. Lauffer declared that a modern Von Helmholtz is needed to develop the physical and physiological experiment and theory which will result in a science of olfaction comparable with that of vision. He stated that odors operate directly to produce moods and emotions, with little interference from the highly inhibited thought centers. An understanding of their use as sales aids, he added, offers such rewards that intensive research is certain to be focussed on the odor problem.

Byproduct Citrus Oil Source of d-Limonene

Byproduct distilled citrus oil obtained from citrus canning residues has not received the attention due a new byproduct potentially available in substantial quantities, according to Dr. Saul A. Bell, research project leader for Evans Research & Development Corporation.

It cannot replace the normal expressed citrus oils of commerce, he said, and only limited quantities have been accepted thus far by the trade. However, he added, it can be an excellent, low-cost source of pure d-limonene. He advised that new chemical and other uses for d-limonene should be investigated because of this promising new source.

Dr. Bell said that wider usefulness of

Dr. Saul A. Bell

distilled byproduct citrus oil in the trade is possible but this can be achieved only by the cooperation of producer and possible consumer in the investigation of its properties and potentialities.

Certifiable Coaltar Colors Identification Method Told

Kenneth A. Freeman; chief of the color certification branch of the division of cosmetics of the Food and Drug Administration, described to the scientific section a procedure for the identification of certain certifiable coaltar colors and their lakes, commonly employed in cosmetics.

The procedure involves three steps:—Dissolution of the cosmetic ingredients in organic solvents leaving a residue of color and inorganic material; separation of the colors from each other by an immiscible solvents procedure, and identification of the colors spectrophotometrically. The procedure was shown to be applicable to lipsticks, cream rouge, paste rouge, dry rouge, cosmetic powders and nail enamel.

COMPETITION . . .

Competition drives quality up. Manufacturers are casting about for methods and materials to heighten the quality of the products they sell.

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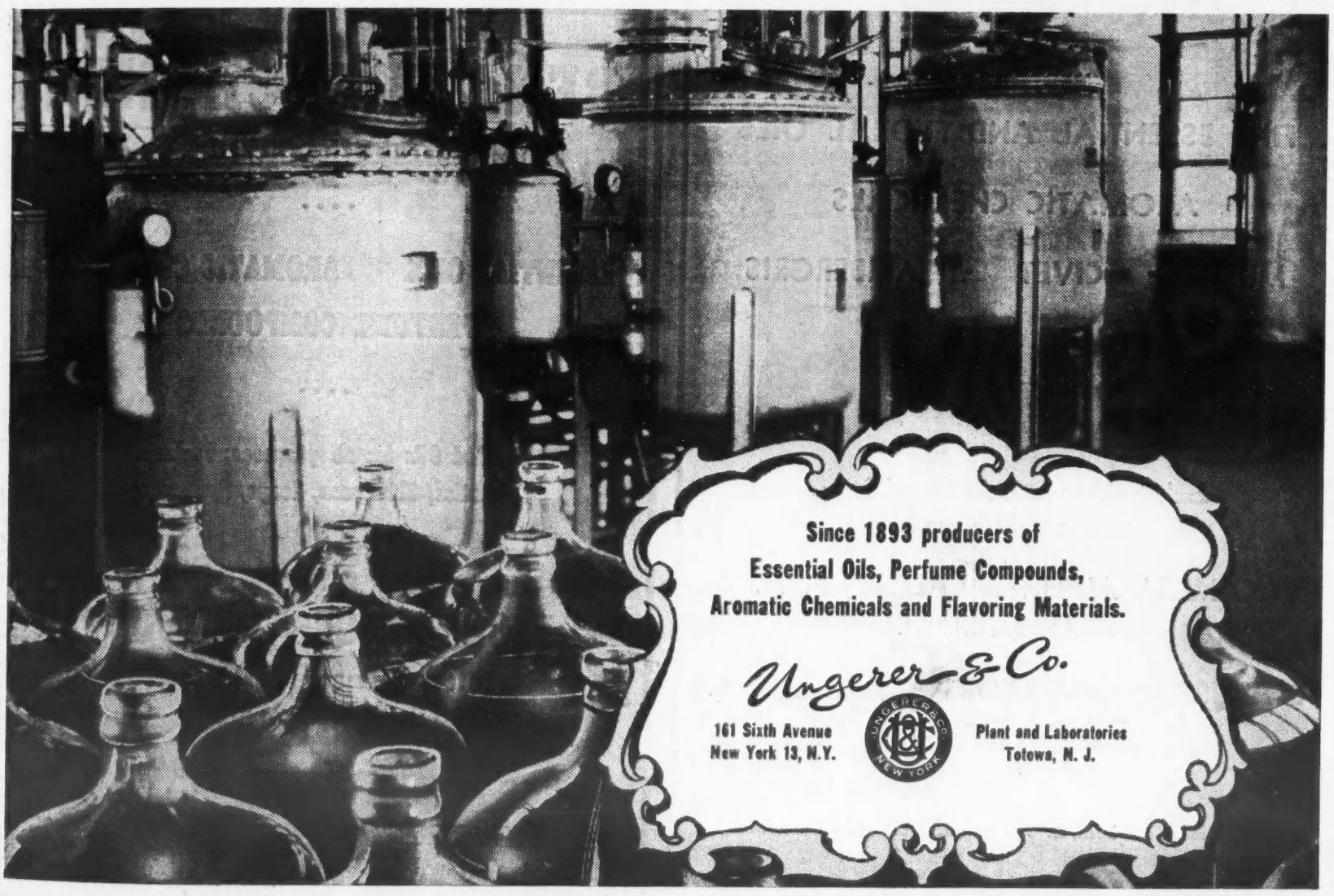

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Singer Discusses New Advertising Techniques

Harry Singer, managing director of the Consumer Testing Institute, predicted that within the coming five years the appearance of advertising, retail and national, will undergo the greatest face lifting in the history of the industry. New, advanced advertising techniques have already been thoroughly tested, he said, and have been proven far more efficient than many of the conventional approaches.

"For twenty-five years," Mr. Singer declared, "we advertising realists have been laughing up our sleeves at the shenanigans in print turned out by the perfumers of America. It seems that the first perfume advertiser guessed that the way to sell perfumes to man-hunters was to show a bottle of perfume and have a veiled nymph floating dreamily across the ad. Inasmuch as this pioneer remained in business, it seems that all of his subsequent competitors regarded his ethereal formula as concrete evidence that that must be the right way to advertise perfume.

Same Pattern Followed

"Ever since, practically all perfume ads have worn either floating nymphs, shimmering stars, fluttering butterflies or a swooning female being carried away by a Paul Revere of love on horseback. But the universal bugaboo seems to have been that you must never, but never, sully a perfume ad with a sales message. Women might get the idea that you wanted them to buy something. The experts whispered that you have to be subtle when you approach women. I can assure you that the lovemaking, today between our teen agers, is about as subtle as a collision between two freight trains.

"Can this cockeyed approach be the reason why the perfumers' advertising bandwagon came to a halt last year with a crash that was heard throughout the advertising fraternity? How much had the perfume industry already lost in dollars and sales when Mr. Mayham, your executive vice-president, reported to the *New York Times* on December 7, 1948, much of the perfume ads seemed to have no effect whatever on readers. Five years of consumer reeducation will be necessary to undo the harm caused by those glamour ads.

"Gentlemen, do you know what this statement by Mr. Mayham represents? It's Pearl Harbor in the perfume industry. It means that millions of fighting dollars belonging to the perfume industry have been sunk and are now lying at the bottom of the ocean. It means that everyone of those wasted advertising dollars could have been paying dividends, if somebody had taken the trouble to find out what makes women buy before that money had been spent instead of after.

"To give you other evidence of how easy it is to dump advertising dollars down the drain, if you don't first find out what makes women buy . . . listen to these costly experiences:

Experiences With Consumers

"One manufacturer, advertising exclusively to women, eventually learned that his orders came chiefly from men. Another, a maker of talcum powder, spent thousands of dollars on advertising, glorifying purity, smoothness and antiseptic qualities. Then he made an investigation. He found 95 percent of the women bought his talc because they liked the odor and the other 5 percent because they liked the little can.

Writing Copy

"Now, let's touch for a moment on copy. If I've learned anything during my studies about what makes women buy, it's that catchy, clever headlines and smart, crisp, crackling copy do not make ineffective ads. You are familiar with the kind of an ad whose cleverness is remembered long after the product is forgotten. This kind is more than likely not to sell anybody anything.

"The principles underlying the resultful presentation of your merchandise to your consumers are quite simple. So simple, in fact, that those principles are impossibly complicated to many people who should know better.

"The sales effect of any ad on any consumer is in direct proportion to each consumer's ability to locate his own image or the solution to his problem in that ad.

What Makes Consumers Tick

"Up to this point we have confined this talk to you and your approach to your consumers. Now let us present to you a few facts about what makes your consumers tick.

"1. Many psychological studies confirm

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the fact that half of the workers throughout the United States are so stupid that they read at a sixth grade level and cannot even absorb printed directions. Are your ads written at a sixth grade level? Did you know that President Truman's basic piece of promotion in his last election fight was a comic book? Truman fell back on the emotional. Dewey—he just fell back.

"2. Your consumers will listen for hours in enraptured concentration while you are talking about her . . . and back away instantly or fall asleep when you begin talking about yourself. No remark, no matter how important, is important to her if it's about you. No remark, no matter how innocuous, is unimportant if it's about her.

"3. People fall in love with themselves at an early age and it's invariably the beginning of a lifelong romance.

"4. Your consumer, except under stress of emotional excitement, will never exert herself beyond the line of least resistance about anything.

Feeling of Superiority

"5. Your consumer dares not differ from the crowd unless her differences are sure to be recognized as superiority.

"6. The public will believe anything they want to believe, regardless of facts. Especially, they will believe anything, repeated to them often enough. People will believe anything good about themselves. This confirms their own opinions.

"7. Of all human activities the struggle for distinction is perhaps the most prevalent and the most valuable trait to businessmen. Let the average consumer stop trying to prove her superiority over her equals and American business would collapse overnight.

"8. Habit is the greatest friend and the most insidious enemy of businessmen. A person will always return to the restaurant, store, hotel where her habits feel most at home, unless something stops her. Seven out of ten consumers are habit buyers. This is what caused Henry Ford to almost starve to death before people would give up their horses.

"9. Never let anyone tell you that human nature can't be changed, that habit is not stronger than instinct. It is.

Early Childhood Influence

"10. Your consumer will fight furiously any fact not included in her early childhood training. She is violently opposed to any new ideas except those exactly like the old. The greatest pain of the human race is the pain of a new idea. People think they rid themselves of prejudices when, most often, they merely rearranged their fixed ideas.

"11. The public can be depended on to glorify the past and discount the future to their great cost. Except when recounting her own past glories the average consumer has a surprisingly bad memory. Psychologists tell us that the average consumer forgets 90 percent of everything she sees or hears within twenty-four hours. This includes 90 percent of all advertising.

"In spite of all the knowledge that has been gathered over the recent years and the vast strides that have been made in approaching the consumer, I am sure you will agree that the group that has made the least progress at learning what makes women buy is your own retailers.

"Even though the toilet goods manufacturers are acknowledged to be among the smartest of all suppliers in consumer approach, your retailers haven't even begun to learn how to create exactly the same kind of emotional excitement that jam the good movies, radio and television shows. Even the lowly carnival that comes to town for a few days knows more about what makes women buy than its leading dignity-worshipping, prestige-chasing retailers who live in that town all year around.

Retailers Shortcomings

"Let us face the fact that the average retailer is a professional when it comes to moving merchandise toward consumers but a rank amateur at motivating customers emotions towards wanting his goods.

"We believe that the biggest word in tomorrow's merchandising of national brands will be motivation. Your retailers may prove to be the biggest bottleneck in tomorrow's flow of merchandise. More must be done to overcome his promotional illiteracy.

"The greatest single service you can possibly perform to strengthen the free enterprise system is to learn how to make every one of your promotional dollars bring back two consumer dollars for every one it brought back yesterday. This can be done by a more thorough knowledge by you and your dealers of what makes women buy."

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Sinclair Says Sales Will Reach $1,000,000,000

There isn't the slightest question that the toiletries industry will reach $1,000,000,000 a year in sales, according to Frazer Sinclair, president of the Pope Publishing Company. He added that this annual sales will be reached if the industry does nothing further about it in the way of research, planning or coordinated effort than it has done in the past.

We could almost set the year, he said, and say that in 1958, barring a short time cyclical change, consumers will spend $1,000,000,000 for perfumes, cosmetics and toilet preparations.

"This confident prophesy," he said, "is based upon the plain fact that the pattern of cosmetic sales has been a rising line which has almost exactly paralleled the line of disposable consumer income. These two lines have been rising, over a period of years, almost like the two lanes in a two-lane highway.

"We know that disposable consumer income is in an historic upward trend in this country because of our constant growth in population, our dynamic research and industrial development and our political ideals. We can accept the historical fact that cosmetics will at least hold their own in this national growth.

Tie to Consumer Income

"Now just what does it mean when we discover that the sale of the products of this industry are so closely tied to disposable consumer income. It means, for one thing, that if we take taxable cosmetics, excluding those utility products not included, that the per capita use of cosmetics by all women between the ages of fifteen and sixty is barely over $12.

"It seems strange to me that this industry, which takes so much pride in its vigor and imagination, could be satisfied with this meager average; or that the members of this industry could avoid wondering whether some of their traditional ways of conducting their business, whether some lack of industry consciousness, has limited a much fuller use of cosmetic products in this country.

"I think there is reason for wonder, and that there is reason for dissatisfaction. We know that there must be money, that is income, with which to buy cosmetics. But we know also that the great underlying forces stimulating the greater use of perfumes and cosmetics are the increase in the general level of living standards and, even more, an ever-increasing social intercourse.

Increase in Living Standards

"The last decade in this country has seen a wide-spread increase in living standards. As for social intercourse, there is hardly an American woman on the remotest farm or smallest village who does not constantly meet and see other people where the urge to improve personal appearance is not present.

"It would seem very unlike this industry to find smug satisfaction with a per capita purchase of perfumes and cosmetics that stays at the same percentage of income today, as existed when social advantages were very much more limited. These figures force us to admit, that for all our running, we have simply kept up with the procession.

"I think this industry has come to the conclusion that they can do something about increasing the use of perfumes and cosmetics. I rarely meet an industry member who does not have some ideas on this subject. It would seem that the difficulty here will be, not to convince industry members that some plan is needed, but to agree on a selection of some action that all can concentrate on for more effective results.

"Some of the ideas I hear discussed are concerned with influences external to the industry, some are internal problems that may be solved with individual action or may be more effective with industry cooperation. Let us look briefly at the internal influences.

Internal Problems of Industry

"There are many problems disturbing the industry, internal problems which individuals must largely solve for themselves. I think that export should be included in this listing of internal problems which individuals must solve for themselves. This is not a particularly good time to mention export. But to use a word of Wendell Willkie, no other industry in this country has a greater reservoir of eager want for its products than this cosmetic industry.

"There have been many times in the past when I have been amazed, on the one hand, at the startling ratio of export to domestic business of some companies, and on the other hand, the complete indifference of others to this world market. I think that there is good reason to believe, from such incidental, stray factors as the sale of certain bulk materials, that world business holds a potential for this industry that will equal its domestic business.

"The time will come when this industry can renew its foreign sales. Those who plan an export development with energy and broad vision will need a geography.

There seems to be a more critical attitude toward advertising, in this industry, than for any other of its operations. There is certainly a deep dissatisfaction with its performance. The question is whether advertising is at fault or whether the people who are buying and conceiving it are to blame.

Too Many Retailers

"It may be said that the industry now has far too many retailers selling cosmetics. The dilution of the industry's total volume among many thousands of retailers, who give inferior sales help and inferior display, has prevented an expansion to a larger group of competent cosmetic-minded retailers whom the industry needs.

"A manufacturer must set his sights today for a geographical distribution which gives exposure and free access to his product, not only from the viewpoint of population and trading centers, but from the viewpoint of our new distribution of income wealth. But procuring free access and exposure for his goods does not mean selling every store that makes a pretense at selling cosmetics.

"We know, for instance, that in many communities one competent cosmetic store will do nearly all the cosmetic business, except in low price, utility toiletries, and will give full exposure in that community to the cosmetics in that department.

"You will hear a great deal more about retail display from now on, than you have ever heard in the past. Point-of-purchase has a new vigor that is showing up everywhere. It would seem significant that so many large retail units in this trade and others are experimenting in their stores and discovering that through the use, and favor or denial of display, they can exert a greater control over the sale of any brand than even they suspected.

"A member of this industry said the other day that with our 16,000 salesgirls and the industry's extensive advertising, we have an educational force, equalled by few other industries, to build an even increasing use of our products and increasing prosperity for our members. Let us study ways to make this force constructive and purposeful. Let us direct it toward that $1,000,000,000 goal."

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Di Cyan Warns Cosmetic Claims May Arouse FDA

Although cosmetics could hardly be mistaken for drugs since their functions differ, there is a likelihood that through an inadvertance they may be subjected to the drug provisions of the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act, Dr. Erwin Di Cyan of Di Cyan & Brown told the scientific session.

The choice of a name, or a claim, among other incidents may make a cosmetic a drug due to the definition of these commodities in the act, he said. Dr. Di Cyan discussed certain salient aspects of this and suggested various cautions to avoid the unwitting transformation of a cosmetic into a drug.

He added that the importance of the decision as to whether a product is a drug or cosmetic lies in the labeling provisions of the act, which differ for these two commodities, and which may make a product violative unless properly constructed.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Essential oils showed some fluctuation in price on the New York market last week, but aromatics were generally quiet. Two of the oils advanced and four declined the net result of which was a 0.5 rise in the index which became 103.0.

The greatest interest centered around the flavoring oils used in Summer drinks and confections. Lemon, lime and orange were reported to be moving well and, with a good break in the weather, sellers were expecting a satisfactory season. There was some difficulty in lime, however, for the material was hard to get at this time, and new crop material would come too late for the season.

Materials used in sun tan oils and other Summer cosmetics were reported to be doing well. Perfume and soap manufacturers were said to be taking material in a volume that was called normal.

The situation in China still had the anise and cassia markets pretty well up in the air. No one seemed to possess any advance information on what these materials might do, and as a result most importers preferred to sit tight and watch developments. Material was still available, and consumers showed no desire to buy heavily against the uncertain market. It was estimated that there was a fairly large amount of goods afloat and handlers of the items appeared willing to gamble on the future.

General turnover of merchandise was about what it had been in the recent past. Volume held up fairly well, but most orders were small, representing the hand-to-mouth buying that had characterized the market recently.

Essential Oils

Anise—Most sellers in New York last week were in agreement that the future of the market for this material was anybody's guess. Warfare in China made it difficult to tell just what would happen, although several houses felt that there might be some upward movement in the near future. This came at a time when one seller lowered its price, although only by 1c. Material was still coming through in fairly good quantities and it was thought that there might be large amounts of it afloat. One large handler of the item stated that in the face of many conflicting reports it was following a policy of sitting tight, hoping that it would be able to obtain enough of the item to satisfy its needs.

Bergamot — Supplies of this material during the past week were reported to be adequate to satisfy the market, but the demand was not running at any great levels. Some falling off in the demand from the perfume industry was having its effect on this material as well as a number of others. The prices were firm, however, and there were no immediate indications that there would be any considerable changes.

Citronella — The Java material advanced on the high side of the range last week from $1.03 to $1.05, but the Ceylon remained unchanged. Demand for the Java had of course suffered from the competition being offered by the material from Formosa, but it was reported that the supply was adequate. Demand for the Ceylon was reported to be somewhat on the slow side. Prices were said to be firm abroad, since the demand was coming in heavily from Europe and not so much of the material has been produced lately. There were some reports of the item being sold at fairly low prices here, but the opinion was that this material was coming out of long-held stocks that dealers wanted to dispose of.

Dillweed—This was the slow period for this oil with regard to both supply and demand. The new crop will not be distilled until about August or September, but the demand for the oil is expected to start on the upswing in July and August, although it will not reach high levels until the Fall. The supply of last year's material was not at high levels, but that was not causing any particular difficulty because the demand for it was only moderate at this point.

Cardamom—High prices were having their effect on the market for this material last week, as they had been having for some time past. One seller announced that it had quit the market because the price was too high and it did not want to get stuck with any of the product on hand that was bought at prevailing prices. Another reported that there was a considerable slow-up in the sale of the material and attributed this to the price level. There was not a great deal of the material available, but that was causing no particular hardship because the cost of the item was not conducive to heavy buying.

Cassia—This material during the past week was in much the same position as anise. There was no definite word on what might be expected in the future, but strangely, there was not a great deal of excitement about it. Consumers somehow felt that they would be able to get enough to satisfy their needs, and in the absence of any buying rush, the price level was staying unchanged. One seller, who is usually in a good position to know, said it was just a guess at this time whether the material would become unobtainable or whether there would be large quantities of it dumped on the market. Much depends, of course, on the direction the hostilities in China will take, and about all anyone could do was wait the situation out.

Cajeput—As one seller put it last week, this material has just about hit bottom on the price side, and if anything it is due for a rise in quotations. Supplies were reported to be adequate to meet the market but the demand continued to be only about fair.

Cananga—Both the native and rectified material were reduced in price during the period under review. The native was reportedly down to $1.95 from $2 and the rectified stood at $2.60, as compared to the previous listing of $2.90. Dealers were generally agreed that the demand for the item was only at about moderate levels. Supplies were at good levels, and as one seller put it, there was quite a bit of the product on the market.

Birchtar—Demand for this material continued moderate during the week. Some sources reported that they were unable to get any replacements, but another stated that it was fairly well fixed at this time with a true NF redistilled. For some time it has been difficult to obtain the item of Russian origin but it was said that there was some available from Sweden. The prices showed no change during the period and seemed to indicate stability for the immediate future.

Bois de Rose—Some differences of opinion prevailed during the past week as to the supply condition of this item. One source said there was plenty of the material being offered on the spot market, but another said the supply was only fair. Both were in agreement that the demand for the material was running only at about fair levels. Prices were firm.

Eucalyptus—Sellers last week expressed the opinion that the price of this material will not go any lower at the present time. It was said that prices which buyers were willing to pay in this country were so low that it did not pay the producers of the item in Australia to handle it. The material of Spanish and Portuguese origin was also causing competition. But prices on Spanish and Portuguese were reported to be so low now that producers were not able to turn much of a profit on it. Demand in this country was not at a high level and had not been for some time because of the competition the material is receiving from other medicinal preparations.

Geranium—A new price on the Bourbon oil was announced during the past week. That was $11 as compared to the previously listed price of $10.50. The Algerian remained unchanged in price. The demand for the material was reported to be not too heavy at this time, although recently there had been a slight spurt. Supplies were said to be sufficient to handle normal needs.

Lemon—This was the big season for the sale of this oil and recently it was reported that the bottlers of Summer drinks

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Geranium oil, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, Haitian, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anise oil, USP, Chinese, star, 1c. per lb.
Cananga oil, native, 5c. per lb.
rectified, 30c. per lb.
Pennyroyal oil, imported, 10c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 30c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
103.0	102.5	103.3	128.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

were in the market for good amounts of the material. Depending on the weather, the outlook at this time looked good. There were no changes reported in the price listings.

Lime—Expressed West Indian material during the past week went up in price from $8 to $9.50 on the high side of the range but the low side remained unchanged. The other listings also were being held at the previous week's level. This was the time when good demand was being felt for the material, for the Summer bottling trade was now at its high point of the year, but unfortunately there was not a great deal of the material available. It was said by sellers in New York that they were experiencing difficulties in obtaining the oil of both Mexican and West Indian origin. As one dealer expressed it, no one will go without this season, but higher prices might have to be paid. The oil being used now was the last of last year's crop and the bulk of the new oil will arrive too late for the heavy demand of the season and will have to be carried over, as is the case every year.

Mandarin—Supplies of this material were reported to be at levels sufficient to satisfy the normal needs of buyers but the demand was not very great during the past week. Prices were still holding at their previously noted levels.

Ocotea Cymbarum—There was very little change, if any, in the market for this material during the past week. Artificial sassafras from Japan was still providing the big competition. Supplies were reported to be adequate to satisfy the market and there were no changes reported in the price range.

Orange—There were various opinions last week on which oil was moving in the best volume but there was complete agreement that the sales generally were good. One dealer said California was doing better than Florida, another said the Florida oil had the edge and a third said both were doing well and even had a good word for the sale of the Brazilian. The bottlers of Summer beverages were in the market for their seasonal needs and were keeping a steady volume moving. With a warm Summer, it was felt that this oil should do well. At the moment there were no changes in the listings.

Palmarosa—Supplies of this material were reported to be not at any great levels during the past week. Reports were that the prices were very firm and that should the demand go up there would probably be a concomitant increase in price. As yet the demand was not showing any great tendency towards strengthening.

Patchouli—The demand for this item continued to be only moderate but supplies were at a good point and as one seller put it, buyers could get all they wanted. Recently there were reports that the price was firming up a bit at the source.

Pennyroyal—The low side of the range dropped last week and the high side increased. On the low, the material went from $2.30 to $2.20, and on the high from $2.65 to $2.75. Demand was reported to be moderate and the supply fair.

Peppermint—A decrease of 30c. a pound was noted for the natural during the past week, making the new price on the inside of the range $5.60. There were no changes reported in the redistilled.

Petitgrain—There were some reports current last week to the effect that there was a bit of shading going on in the market for this material, although it was said to be of minor proportions. Demand was reported to be steady but not for any great quantities. Stocks were available for normal ordering.

Spearmint—There was little strength displayed in the price of this material during the past week. Demand was reported to be on the slow side, although stocks were at a satisfactory level. Some sellers felt that users either had large stocks of

—Continued on page 94

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

At this stage of the second quarter the drug and chemical markets were characterized by marked price stability and this was also influenced by the generally slow demand and declining volume of business. Price changes last week were particularly few, and in this market were confined to a reduction in the price of ethyl ether for anethesia purposes menthol, and amyl acetates. The index dropped 0.3 point to 258.8.

Normally in a period of dwindling demand in which some sections of the industry are mildly affected and others quite adversely so, adding up to an overall significant decline in business volume, numerous price reductions would be expected for the purpose of stimulating further use. However, in the present situation, the years following the end of World War II were marked by continuously increasing labor costs, freight rates, and raw material costs. There was a backlog of orders on many items, and business volume was heavy.

In the current period of reduced business volume, there has been some decline in raw material costs but the reduction has been limited and in no sense proportional to the previous advances. Meanwhile, almost without exception, the high labor and freight rates have not been reduced. Under these conditions, and especially on those chemicals which move in large volume and accordingly carry a very narrow margin of profit particularly in competitive markets, price reductions in many cases were considered both impractical and impossible.

Methanol and formaldehyde were in a firm position with respect to prices, while supplies were abundant and demand continued slow. Crude glycerin produced by soapers and fat splitters was still being held for prices ranging some 3 cents per pound higher than that which would normally fit in with the price schedules on refined glycerin. The result was limited trading confined essentially to immediate needs.

Demand for citric acid and the benzoate preservatives was seasonally stronger. Antibiotics continued in good demand and streptomycin was in adequate supply while penicillin was in oversupply. Lanolin remained tight and in a heavily sold up position because of the slump in wool scouring. Alcohol prices remained in the cellar, but most sections were entertaining the hope, if not the prospect, of a significant mid-year advance which would restore the industry to a profit operation. Alkaloids were for the most part in ample supply and moved moderately under a firm price structure. Tannic, gallic and pyrogallic acids were in moderate demand from quite ample stocks in a notable firm price position.

Acid, Citric — The seasonally stronger demand for this material indicated a good buying period in the immediate future. Sales were reported as up and in good quantity compared to recent months. Prices were unchanged and were expected to maintain a firm position.

Acid, Gallic—This material has maintained a firm price position for several months. Supplies were reported as good, while demand was off slightly but still maintaining a moderately good level. In 1,000-pound quantities the technical grade was priced at $1.43 and the NF grade $1.63 per pound. In less than 1,000-pound lots, prices varied as to quantity from $1.63 to $1.65 per pound for the technical grade, and $1.46 to $1.48 for the NF material.

Acid, Pyrogallic—The NF grade of this item was firmly quoted at $2.95 to $3.18 per pound varying as to quantity, while on the same basis the resublimed material was quoted at $3.45 to $3.60 per pound. Supplies were reported as adequate.

Acid, Tannic—The technical and USP grades of material were reportedly in good supply under a demand situation that was holding up well in most quarters, but off in others. Prices held to firm levels in which the NF grade was quoted at $1.45 per pound in 1,000-pound lots, and $1.47 to $1.55 per pound in smaller lots.

The technical grades were in good supply and firmly quoted at 68c. to 69c. per pound for the 60 to 62 percent grade, 80c. to 85c. for the 70 to 72 percent grade, and 86c. to 90c. for the 75 to 76 percent grade. These prices were quoted for drum quantities.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Amyl acetate, 2c. per lb.
Ether, ethyl, anesthesia, 14c. per lb.
Fusel oil, 2c. per lb.
Menthol, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
258.5	258.8	256.2	253.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Alcohol—There were no new developments in this market last week, but as the middle of June drew nearer with third quarter contracts to be negotiated there were widespread rumors and speculations as to what might happen to the price structure, each supported by numerous reasons why such a thing might happen. Actually, no one at this point can say with any assurance that the price will be advanced, or by how much, but all producers are agreed that it is not healthy to continue the industry indefinitely as a loss operation. The alcohol market is of such a competitive nature that the price policy can be controlled by any one producer in so far as the minimum is concerned.

Prices were still at the level established on February 25 and the industry continued to operate on a loss basis. Meanwhile, consumers took advantage of the price situation to adjust inventories near the maximum. While consumers of most chemicals were inclined to operate with minimum inventories, the situation in alcohol was the reverse, in line with the reverse price position.

Amyl Acetate—A price reduction of 2c. per pound was effected on this item late last week, and applies to both material made from fusel oil and to material made from pentane. Refined fusel oil, as well as the high test and commercial grades, were likewise down 2c.

Atropine—The demand for this item was seasonally off, but prices maintained their usual firm position and were expected to hold. The alkloid was quoted in various quantities from $13.50 to $15.00 per ounce while the sulphate was quoted from $10.35 to $12 per ounce. Supplies were quite adequate.

Castor Oil—The price position of medicinal castor oil was unchanged last week, and beans continued to be quoted on a nominal basis.

Arrivals of beans last week totaled 11,759 bags equivalent to 1,763,850 pounds, compared with 5,100 bags or 765,000 pounds the previous week, and 38,305 bags or 5,745,750 pounds during the corresponding week of 1948.

Total arrivals since January 1 of this year became 812,449 bags equivalent to 121,867,400 pounds, compared to 575,537 bags or 86,330,550 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Emetine Hydrochloride—This item after recent price adjustments was quoted at $38.75 to $42 per ounce. This was one of the few alkaloid materials to change price in recent months, and was related to the market situation in ipecac from which it is made.

Ethyl Ether—The USP material for anesthesia purposes was reduced in price last week. One pound cans which had previously been quoted to hospitals at 89c. per pounds was reduced to 75c. at this level. Hospital prices ranged upward accordingly for smaller sized cans on the new schedule. Half-pound cans were quoted at 83c. per pound and ¼ pound cans at 90c. In shipment of 50 pounds or more prices were quoted 1c. less than the above. In other distributive channels, prices were reduced accordingly. Prices quoted were f.o.b. works, with freight paid to destinations on shipments of 50 pounds or more.

Meanwhile, the industrial USP grade material used as a solvent in industry was firmly priced at 10c. per pound in tankcars, 12c. in drum carlots, and 13c. in less than carlot quantities. Synthetic ethyl ether, also used as an industrial solvent was priced at 10c. per pound in tankcars, 11½c. in drum carlots and 12½c. in less than carlot drum quantities. The special absolute grade of ethyl ether conforming to ASC specifications was sold in drums at 30c. per pound.

Formaldehyde—The market position of this material was one in which there was an abundance of material available against a slow overall demand. The demand situa-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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tion was better in the West than in the East and there were some slight evidences of increasing inquiry which indicated a somewhat better demand in the immediate future. This was largely the result of certain consuming industries taking more formaldehyde as a result of increasing operations, but the trend was by no means general.

Accordingly the most favorable outlook for formaldehyde during the summer months lay in the greatly reduced inventories of consumers which had been allowed to fall to a bare minimum over recent months. In some instances consumer inventories were so low that a substantial order for a product made from formaldehyde could not be filled without first buying the formaldehyde, in which case immediate delivery was demanded. More orders were being received under pressure of immediate shipment, and it was hoped that a trend toward restoring inventories to more nearly normal by consuming industries would become wide spread. This would at least give firmness to the market during the summer. Prices were not likely to undergo any change in the immediate future.

Glycerin—The crude glycerin market continued to be strong pricewise. The temporary situation on both saponification and soapiye material was one in which the price of crude was roughly 2 to 3 cents per pound higher than what the price should be in the normal relation of crude glycerin to the price of refined. This was so because soapers and fat splitters held crude off the market to get higher prices and some trading was being done at 18c. to 18¾c. per pound. However, trading was limited as consumers held purchases down to the bare minimum needs.

Meanwhile refiners who produce their own crude were able to produce sufficient of it to take care of their refining needs and were not inclined to buy any additional material on the outside at the prices currently being asked. The refiners claimed that the needs of consumers were being met, and that the percentage of glycerin made from the high priced crude was a very small percentage of the total refined output.

Homatropine Salts — This material was reportedly in a firm market position in so far as prices were concerned. The hydrochloride was quoted at $20 to $22 per ounce, the hydrobromide at $15 to $25, and the methyl bromide at $16 to $18.50.

Hydroxyquinolin Sulphate—This item maintained a steady market position. Prices were firm at $5 per pound for 100-pound quantities, while smaller lots varied in price depending upon the quantity from $5.10 to $5.25 per pound. Supplies were quite ample to meet the consuming demand.

Iron Hypophosphite—The NF grade of this material was in an abundant supply and was firmly quoted at $2.80 to $2.82 per pound in drum quantities. Demand was generally reported as slow.

Ketone Solvents—These materials were for the most part in an abundant supply, while demand, characteristic of the market in recent months, remained notably slow. The price position of ketones of all types, however, was apparently quite firm.

Lanolin—This item was essentially unchanged pricewise, but the market continued very firm and in a sold up position which in some quarters extended to three months. The shortage was the result of greatly curtailed operations of the wool scouring industry, which was expected to make some appreciable degree of recovery this Fall.

Magnesium Hypophosphite — The demand for this item was generally reported as slow, and the market was characterized by ample supplies and firm price quotations at $1.60 per pound for drum quantities.

Manganese Hypophosphite — A firm price position was maintained in this market of $2 per pound in drum lots. Demand was reported as slow and prompt shipment could be had from abundant stocks.

Menthol—The market situation on this item with respect to spot material was essentially unchanged from that of the previous week. Trading was weak, and the strong position of the market pricewise was due to the uncertainty of future supplies from the Far East, and the higher levels put on the product in Brazilian primary markets. Spot prices on large quantities were quoted at $9.40 and ranged upward to $9.55 for smaller case lots.

Methanol—This material was reported as still in an abundant supply position, and after the recent price reduction was expected to hold firm in the coming weeks. In view of the continuing slow demand for formaldehyde, and the stocks of antifreeze left over from the mild Winter, there was no indication of any likely shortage this year for either of these large end uses.

Milk Powder—While there was an improved demand for milk powders reported in the market, there was also an increased production reported and the net result was one in which prices did not climb any higher than levels of the previous week, and were inclined to hold relatively close to parity. Skimmed milk powder sales at the commercial level were mostly made at around ½c. over the parity price for spray process material, but such was not the case with roller process powder. The latter

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moved mostly at 10¾c. per pound, ¼c. under parity, up to 12½c.

Purchases last week by CCC were made at 12¼c. per pound for spray process skimmed milk powder of which 6,659,006 pounds were bought, and there were also purchased 5,182,245 pounds of roller process skimmed milk powder at 11c. per pound. These prices were on the usual f.o.b. basis. Whole milk powder demand was both spotty and light in an irregular market, while supplies were ample to say the least.

Pencillin—This item was still moving in heavy quantity, but the market was characterized by an over production of this antibiotic in its various forms. Prices which have declined under the pressure of competition in an oversupplied market were currently at such a low level in relation to production costs that no further reduction was looked for in the immediate future. Inquiry from abroad was reported as holding up well, and the domestic demand continued strong.

Saponin—Number 1 grade of this item was priced at $2.45 per pound, in a steady market which was characterized by a good sustained demand, and there was no indication of any weakening of the market in the immediate future.

Spartaine Sulphate — This item was in moderate demand under a firm price structure, and was quoted at $2.95 per ounce.

Streptomycin—Both the regular and the dihydro material were reportedly in a continued strong demand last week, unchanged from the position maintained over recent months. Supplies were adequate to meet consuming needs, and a good inquiry from abroad was reported. Prices meanwhile were unchanged from lower levels established some months ago.

McK & R Transfers Three In Sales; Adds to Staff

Various shifts in personnel were announced last week by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York. Byron B. Cann, formerly district drug sales manager in the southwest region, was named assistant manager of the Peoria, Ill., division.

James W. Seibert and Charles R. Beall have been promoted to district drug sales supervisors of the southwest region. Mr. Seibert, formerly sales manager of the company's Cairo, Ill., division, will make his headquarters in Memphis, and Mr. Beall, previously assistant sales manager of the Houston division, will remain in Houston.

Frederick B. Hamilton, formerly assistant advertising manager of the G. Kruger Brewing Company, Newark, N. J., has joined the company as assistant in the advertising department.

Lane Leaves Rexall For McCann-Erickson

Thomas A. Lane, former vice-president of Rexall Drug Company in charge of sales promotion and advertising, will join the advertising agency of McCann-Erickson, Inc., in the New York office on June 1. Mr. Lane will serve as vice-president assigned to general executive duties and as a member of the agency's advisory committee on advertising plans.

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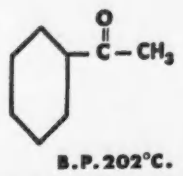

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Cuban Wartime Nickel Project Data Available

A full report on Cuban nickel production, financed by the United States government during the war to alleviate the nickel shortage, is now available to the public, according to the Office of Technical Service of the Department of Commerce. The enterprise, known as the Nicaro nickel project, resulted in the production of 63,500,000 pounds of nickel, chiefly in the form of oxide. The nickel-bearing lateritic iron ores of eastern Cuba were the source of supply.

Review of the "Nicaro Nickel Project, Nicaro, Oriente, Cuba," 159 pages, including tables and flowcharts, is available at $20 per copy in photostat and $6 in microfilm. Orders should be addressed to the Library of Congress, photoduplication service, publication board project, Washington 25, D. C., accompanied by check or money order payable to the librarian of Congress.

ACS Section Elects

Prof. Avery A. Morton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was elected chairman of the northeastern section of the American Chemical Society at a meeting on May 12 in Cambridge, Mass. He will take office on July 1, succeeding Ernest C. Crocker, Arthur D. Little, Inc. Other new officers of the section are:—

Chairman-elect, John T. Blake, Simplex Wire & Cable Company; secretary, Thomas R. P. Gibb jr., Metal Hydrides, Inc.; treasurer, John C. Percival, Monsanto Chemical Company, and auditor, Frederick S. Bacon, Frederick S. Bacon Laboratories.

Prof. Raymond E. Kirk, head of the department of chemistry and dean of the graduate school of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, was elected president of the Metropolitan Long Island group of the society's New York section at the annual meeting of the group in the Granada hotel, Brooklyn, last Friday. Prof. Kirk will take office on July 1, succeeding Dr. Robert B. Killingsworth, of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Brooklyn.

Other new officers of the group are:—Dr. Samuel Gordon, of Endo Products, Inc., Richmond Hill, president-elect; Walter I. Smith, of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., Brooklyn, treasurer, and Emmet S. Carmichael, of Socony-Vacuum, secretary. Dr. Nathan Weiner of Endo Products was elected to the board of directors.

Merritt Serving Greater New York Fund Campaign

Schuyler Merritt 2nd, treasurer of McKesson & Robbins, Inc, New York, and chairman of the consumer goods section of the Greater New York Fund's current campaign, has announced the names of prominent business leaders who are serving the twelfth annual appeal in groups and divisions under his leadership.

George S. McMillan, vice-president of the Bristol-Myers Company, heads the cosmetics and drugs group; Jean Despres, vice-president of Coty, Inc., is serving as chairman of the cosmetics division, while the drugs division is under the direction of Mr. McMillan.

Lemke Now in N. J.

B. L. Lemke & Co., manufacturing chemist, has moved its New York general and executive offices to new headquarters now being completed at Lodi, N. J., where laboratory and warehouse facilities are now located.

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Chemicals to Play Prominent

—Continued from page 4

in the Canadian market, is using the trade fair to promote additional exports.

Canadian Representation

In point of numbers of firms showing, Canada has the largest representation in this section. Several important concerns such as Canadian Industries Ltd., Canadian Copper Refiners Ltd., Merck & Co. Ltd., Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd. and Eldorado Mining & Refining (1944) Ltd. will occupy space to show chemicals and compounds used in practically every sphere of manufacturing.

In the light chemical field, the following are some of the products to be shown:—Antibiotics, reagents and medicinal specialties for industrial, analytical and nutritional use; bismuth preparations, citrates, iodides, mercurials, penicillin, silver chloride, cyanide and nitrate; streptomycin, strychnine and vitamins.

In the heavier category visitors will be able to examine various grades of copper sulphate, selenium and tellurium salts and compounds, calcium carbide, acetylene black, lime hydrate, crotonaldehyde, crotonic acid, ethyl acetate, pentasol acetate and many derivatives of these.

Radioactive materials for industry, research and medicine will include radiography capsules and accessory equipment for testing of castings and weldments; ionotron static eliminator for static removal in printing and textile trades; radium D as a source of alpha and beta rays, and polonium and radium luminum.

Basic Chemical Materials

This section will also include industrial paints and varnishes, shellacs, plastic moulding compounds, solvents, polishes, metal protectives, lacquers, anti-freeze bases, fertilizers, waxes, and many other basic chemical materials.

Drugs and drug sundries will be a comparatively light section in view of the fact that many items which could be classed as drug sundries will be shown in several of the other groups. Czechoslovakia will be prominent with drug sundries exhibits.

Among Canadian firms in this category are, Nadeau Laboratory Ltd., which will feature its pharmaceutical specialties, and Pharmed Company, Ltd., which will display its fine medicinal chemical products and vitamin lines.

Trade Briefs

Pennsylvania Drug Company, New York, has opened a tenth unit of its retail chain in Stamford, Conn.

Dr. Albert McLean Mattacks, associate professor of pharmaceutical chemistry at the School of Pharmacy, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, has been appointed to the Unitarian service committee's medical mission to Germany.

Medicinal preparations and crude drugs exported from Shanghai to the United States in 1948 included the following items:— menthol, 68,660 pounds, valued at $504,115; "Chinese medicines," 13,498 pounds, valued at $7,796 and rhubarb, 41,160 pounds, valued at $13,115.

Chester H. Allen, director of laboratories of Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, became the first representative of an industrial firm to be president of the University of Cincinnati section of Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society, when new officers were installed recently.

MENADIONE
U. S. P.
ORTHO CHEMICAL CORP
44-26 Purvis Street
Long Island City 1, N.Y.
STillwell 4-8473

TRONA
Muriate and Sulphate of POTASH
LITHIUM Concentrates
Desiccated SODIUM SULPHATE
BORAX
BORIC ACID
PYROBOR Dehydrated Borax
TRONA
Sodium, Potassium and Ammonium BROMIDES U. S. P.
BROMINE
SALT CAKE
SODA ASH
AMERICAN POTASH & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
122 EAST 42nd STREET • • • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
231 S. LA SALLE STREET CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS
214 WALTON BUILDING ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
3030 WEST SIXTH STREET LOS ANGELES 54, CALIF.

NATIONAL BRAND
MILK SUGAR
QUALITY STANDARD THE WORLD OVER SINCE 1883
ALPHA LACTOSE
BETA LACTOSE
NATIONAL MILK SUGAR COMPANY
Division of The Borden Company
350 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Barnett's
CAROTENE
POTENCIES UP TO 1,350,000 UNITS PER GRAM
Now used in the enrichment of flour, bread, milk, butter, cakes, soup, salad dressing, margarine, pastries and as a source of vitamin A in many pharmaceutical products.
BARNETT LABORATORIES, 6258 CHERRY AVENUE LONG BEACH 5, CALIF.

FAMOUS G BRAND SINCE 1894
MANUFACTURERS OF
Licorice
PRODUCTS
For the trade
MADE FROM FINEST IMPORTED ROOTS
Let the FLAVOR prove it
2701-2733 BOSTON ST. BALTIMORE 24, MD.
The J. S. YOUNG COMPANY
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NITROCELLULOSE
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CELLULOSE ACETATE
SOLUTIONS
Solutions of nitrocellulose film and of cellulose acetate in mixtures of ethyl acetate, toluol, naphtha, acetone, and isopropyl alcohol are offered by Kodak.
We shall be glad to recommend a combination to suit the formulation you use.
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
Cellulose Products Division
ROCHESTER 4, N. Y.
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Imports at United States Ports

New York

ALMOND OIL—10 dms, P R Dreyer Co, Mount Mansfield, Genoa
ANILIN COLORS—4 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Mount Mansfield, Genoa
1 ck, Gem Products Corp, American Reporter, Bremen
14 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Vulcania, Genoa
ANTIMONY ORE—795 bgs, C Tennant & Sons Co, Santa Rita, Antofagasta
1,274 bgs, South American Mineral & Merchandising Corp, Santa Maria, Mollendo
ARABIC GUM—45 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, Vinni, Port Sudan
100 bgs, The Meer Corp, Mahanada, Port Sudan
ARSENIC—30 dms, Philipp Bros, Mormacelm, Gothenburg
13 dms, Belmont Smelting & Ref Co, Mormacelm, Gothenburg
BARBASCO ROOT—1,702 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Mormackite, Iquitos
BEESWAX—47 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Suzanne, Ciudad Trujillo
25 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Suzanne, Ciudad Trujillo
79 bgs, Koster Keunen Co, Robin Goodfellow, Dar Es Salaam
BERYL ORE—400 bgs, The Beryllium Corp, Minute Man, Rio de Janeiro
500 bgs, J W Hampton, Jr, Co, Mormackite, Cabedello
500 bgs, Country Trust Co, Mormackite, Cabedello
BONES—20 bgs, International Packers Commercial Corp, Cape San Diego, Buenos Aires
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Mahanada, Calcutta
100 bgs, C H Timm Co, Mahanada, Calcutta
CARAWAY SEED—120 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Herta Maersk, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX
223 bgs, Wessel, Duval Co, Mormackite, Natal
168 bgs, Cornelius Products Corp, Mormackite, Fortaleza
55 bgs, Wessel, Duval Co, Mormackite, Fortaleza
110 bgs, Natural Products Corp, Mormackite, Fortaleza
269 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Mormackite, Fortaleza
201 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Corp, Mormackite, Fortaleza
35 bgs, William Diehl Co, Mormackite, Fortaleza
312 bgs, Wax & Robin Corp, Mormackite, Parnahyba
56 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Rio Dale, Bahia
CARBONYL DUST—60 dms, Lansen Naeve, Westerdam, Rotterdam
CASEIN—280 bgs, The Borden Co, Minute Man, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, The Borden Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—100 bls, Karl H Nandes Co, President Tyler, Hongkong
CASTOR BEANS—1,694 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rio Dale, Bahia
3,334 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Minute Man, Bahia
3,338 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Co, Minute Man, Bahia
1,693 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormackite, Maceio
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Cape San Diego, Bahia
OIL—300 tons, Minute Man, Bahia
CHARCOAL—7 bgs, E R Squibb & Co, Britannic, Liverpool
CITRONELLA OIL—16 dms, New York Trust Co, Vinni, Colombo
4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Inger Skou, Puerto Cortes
CIVET—3 cs, J W Lyon Co, Vinni, Aden
CLAY—896 bgs, English China Clay Sales Co, Boston City, Avonmouth
CLOVE OIL—9 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Mount Mansfield, Genoa
COPAL GUM—58 bgs, O G Innes Corp, President Tyler, Manila
127 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Myrmidon, Macassar
66 bskts, Bank of Manhattan Co, Myrmidon, Macassar
CRESYLIC ACID—234 dms, National Safety Bank, American Scout, Glasgow
90 dms, American Scout, Glasgow
CUBE ROOT—183 bls, E A Goody Co, Mormackite, Iquitos
DAMMAR GUM—193 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Mount Mansfield, Singapore
DERRIS ROOT—3 bls, Westinghouse Electric Co, Steel Rover, Bangkok
47 bls, U S Industrial Chemical Co, Robin Goodfellow, Dar Es Salaam
DEXTRIN—103 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Westerdam, Roiterdam
100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
DRUGS—50 bgs, S B Penick & Co, President Tyler, Hongkong
17 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Mount Mansfield, Genoa
DYESTUFFS—45 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
ESSENTIAL OILS—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, American Producer, Havre
1 ck, Bush Aromatics Co, American Producer, Havre
2 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Cypria, Marseilles
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Cypria, Marseilles
EUCALYPTUS OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Bowhill, Santos
FUEL OIL—101,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Chattanooga, Aruba
19,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Paula, Curacao
103,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Jeanny, Aruba
103,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Bethlehem, Aruba
37,739 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Paula Dan, Curacao
GARNET LAC—25 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Co, Nieuw Amsterdam
150 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, Mahanada, Calcutta
GENTIAN ROOT—61 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exton, Trieste
GLUESTOCK—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Vinni, Calcutta
GRAPHITE—340 bgs, Charles Pettinos Co, Vinni, Colombo
5,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Robin Goodfellow, Tamatave
1,600 bgs, Robin Goodfellow, Tamatave
1,800 bgs, Charles Pettinos Co, Robin Goodfellow, Tamatave
600 bgs, J Dixon Crucible Co, Robin Goodfellow, Tamatave
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mount Mansfield, Colombo
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,355 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Hantsport
306 bgs, H A Salomon Co, American Scout, Liverpool
HERBS—54 bls, Arnhold Co, Mount Mansfield, Genoa
IPECAC ROOT—20 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Petalu, Barranquilla
IRISH MOSS—500 bls, Nieuw Amsterdam Trading Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
KIRILAC—250 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Mahanada, Calcutta
KYANITE ORE—100 tons, Smith, Weihman Co, Mahanada, Calcutta
193 tons, Golwynne Chemical Co, Robin Goodfellow, Mombasa
LEMONGRASS OIL—11 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Inger Skou, Puerto Barrios
12 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mount Mansfield, Cochin
20 dms, East Asiatic Co, Mount Mansfield, Cochin
10 dms, East Asiatic Co, Myrmidon, Cochin
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Herta Maersk, Rouen
200 bgs, Paul A Dunkel Co, Herta Maersk, Rouen
100 bgs, Bank of New York & Fifth Ave, Britannic, Liverpool
150 bgs, Chase National Bank, Mount Mansfield, Genoa
25 bgs, Mount Mansfield, Genoa
MALT—500 bgs, Burks Brewery, Inc, Boston City, Avonmouth
MANGROVE BARK—5,000 bls, Irving Trust Co, Leena Dan, Esmeraldas
EXTRACT—670 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Myrmidon, Singapore
MEDICINAL ROOT—53 bls, Santa Maria, Mollendo
MENTHOL—50 cs, Volkart Bros, Bowhill, Santos
MICA—20 cs, Eugene Munsell Co, American Reporter, London
12 cs, Chase National Bank, American Reporter, London
780 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Minute Man, Buenos Aires
4 cs, Sylvania Electrical Products Corp, Minute Man, Rio de Janeiro
120 cs, Andrew Lager Co, Minute Man, Rio de Janeiro
419 cs, U S Mica Co, Vinni, Calcutta
1 cs, William Brand Co, Vinni, Calcutta
293 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Vinni, Calcutta
480 cs, James F Garneau Co, Vinni, Calcutta
33 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Co, Vinni, Calcutta
3 cs, N V Groma, Inc, Vinni, Calcutta
20 cs, Eugene Munsell, Inc, Vinni, Calcutta
714 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Vinni, Calcutta
4 cs, Hol Dolphin Co, Vinni, Calcutta
93 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, Vinni, Calcutta
65 cs, Sylvania Electrical Products Co, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
56 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
58 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro
26 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro
63 cs, Sylvania Electrical Co, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro
16 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro
36 cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro
14 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro
21 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Material Corp, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro
43 cs, Colonial Trust Co, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro
784 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Mahanada, Calcutta
53 cs, Cornelius Suhr Co, Mahanada, Calcutta
331 cs, Habers Export Corp, Mahanada, Calcutta
10 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Mahanada, Calcutta
195 cs, Robin Goodfellow, Fort Dauphin
65 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Co, Robin Goodfellow, Fort Dauphin
14 cs, Jones Sarneau Co, Robin Goodfellow, Fort Dauphin
60 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Robin Goodfellow, Fort Dauphin
116 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Robin Goodfellow, Fort Dauphin
NAPHTHALENE—1,246 bgs, Chematar, Inc, Herta Maersk, Rotterdam
1,249 bgs, Charles Page & Co, Herta Maersk, Rotterdam
NUX VOMICA—480 bgs, Volkart Bros, Myrmidon, Cochin
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rio Dale, Bahia
56 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Corp, Rio Dale, Bahia
174 bgs, Wessel, Duval Co, Minute Man, Bahia
63 bgs, Cornelius Products Corp, Minute Man, Bahia
63 bgs, Innis, Speiden Corp, Minute Man, Bahia
16 bgs, Aqua Shipping Co, Saoe, San Diego, Bahia
PAPAIN—16 cs, Charles L Huisking Co, Mount Mansfield, Colombo
5 cs, Robin Goodfellow, Mombasa
20 cs, National City Bank, Robin Goodfellow, Tanga
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, R T French Co, Hoegh Trader, Rotterdam
260 bgs, Biddle, Sawyer Co, American Scout, Manchester
PATCHOULI OIL—3 cs, Coty Products Corp, President Tyler, Singapore
4 dms, Ungerer & Co, Mount Mansfield, Penang
1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Robin Goodfellow, Mombasa
8 cs, Internatio Rotterdam Co, Myrmidon, Penang
7 pkgs, National City Bank, Myrmidon, Singapore
6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Myrmidon, Singapore
PEAT MOSS—150 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corp, American Forwarder, Dublin
3,550 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Irish Prince, Dublin
PEPPER, BLACK—153 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
360 bgs, Volkart Bros, Vinni, Alleppey
160 bgs, M Golodez Co, Vinni, Alleppey
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross Co, Vinni, Alleppey
160 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Vinni, Alleppey
160 bgs, Wolmet Raw Products Corp, Vinni, Alleppey
240 bgs, Bandishar Gopaldas, Vinni, Alleppey
81 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
80 bgs, M Golodetz Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
240 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Mount Mansfield, Cochin
720 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Mount Mansfield, Cochin
80 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Mount Mansfield, Cochin
400 bgs, Volkart Bros, Mount Mansfield, Cochin
560 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Myrmidon, Calcutta
1,200 bgs, Volkart Bros, Myrmidon, Calcutta
480 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Myrmidon, Cochin
120 bgs, J Berlage Co, Myrmidon, Cochin
80 bgs, Moller Trading Co, Myrmidon, Cochin
WHITE—28 bgs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
PEPPERMINT OIL—2 dms, Heyden Brokers, Agwidale, Havana
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, American Producer, Havana
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—132,005 bbls, Imperial Oil, Ltd, Esso Buffalo, Puerto la Cruz
124,540 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Scranton, Puerto La Cruz
116,357 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Wagon Box, Fahaheel
POPPYSEED—300 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Hoegh Trader, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Catz American Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
POTASH—35 kgs, A Gismar, Inc, American Reporter, London
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—500 bls, U S Industrial Chemical Co, Robin Goodfellow, Mombasa
1,300 bls, U S Industrial Chemical Co, Robin Goodfellow, Dar Es Salaam
510 bls, Robin Goodfellow, Dar Es Salaam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,400 bgs, International Products Corp, Minute Man, Buenos Aires
4,548 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
2,590 bgs, International Products Corp, Cape San Diego, Buenos Aires
SAVIN OIL—1 dm, Exton, Trieste
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Reuben Import & Export Co, Selma Salem, Kohsichang
300 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp, Selma Salem, Kohsichang
250 bgs, Selma Salem, Kohsichang
100 bgs, William Zinsser Co, Steel Rover, Bangkok
150 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Steel Rover, Bangkok
100 bgs, T J Kane Co, Steel Rover, Bangkok
400 bgs, G H Dockstader Co, Mahanada, Calcutta
709 bgs, The Mac Lac Co, Mahanada, Calcutta
100 bgs, William Zinsser Co, Mahanada, Calcutta
100 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Mahanada, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—J L Hopkins Co, Vinni, Colombo
168 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Port Sudan
SHARK LIVER OIL—194 dms, Silmo Chemical Co, Mormacelm, Copenhagen
18 dms, Collet Week & Nibecker Corp, Santa Maria, Valparaiso
SHELLAC—50 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Co, Hoegh Trader, Rotterdam
100 bgs, The Meer Corp, Selma Salem, Kohsichang
40 bgs, William Zinsser Co, Vinni, Calcutta
100 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
100 cs, F H Paul & Stein Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
1,050 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, Mahanada, Calcutta
300 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Mahanada, Calcutta
100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Mahanada, Calcutta
100 bgs, Bingham & Co, Mahanada, Calcutta
SOAP BARK—101 bls, S B Penick & Co, Leena Dan, Valparaiso
ST IGNATIUS BEANS—4 cs, S B Penick & Co, President Tyler, Manila
SULPHUR—979 cks, Calco Chemical Co, President Tyler, Hongkong
TALC—500 bgs, Salomon & Bros, Cypria, Marseilles
TARTAR—1,901 bgs, Cypria, Oran
169 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material Corp, Mount Mansfield, Marseilles
TEA WASTE—3,028 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Vinni, Calcutta
3,304 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Vinni, Calcutta
700 bgs, The Maywood Chemical Works, Mount Mansfield, Colombo
465 bgs, Harrison & Crossfield Co, Mahanada, Calcutta
TONKA BEANS—10 bbls, Peek & Velsor, Mormackite, Belem Para
TUCUM KERNELS—1,538 bgs, Bank of London, Rio Dale, Parnahyba
1,539 bgs, General Foods Corp, Rio Dale, Parnahyba
1,538 bgs, General Foods Corp, Mormackite, Parnahyba
1,538 bgs, E F Drew Co, Mormackite, Parnahyba
1,333 bgs, E F Drew Co, Mormackite, Maranao
TUNGSTEN ORE—169 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Co, President Tyler, Hongkong
VANILLA BEANS—106 cs, Robin Goodfellow, Majunga
7 cs, Frenville Co, Robin Goodfellow, Majunga
VEGETABLE WAX—100 bgs, D Steengrafe Co, Santa Maria, Buenaventura
WATTLE BARK—1,474 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter Co, Robin Goodfellow, Durban
WHITING—300 bgs, H J Baker Bros, Boston City, Avonmouth
400 bgs, H J Baker Bros, American Forwarder, Liverpool
WOLFRAM ORE—1,075 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Mollendo
WOOL GREASE—389 dms, Davis Turner Co, American Forwarder, Manchester
293 dms, N I Malmstrom Co, American Forwarder, Manchester
97 dms, American Forwarder, Manchester
50 bbls, Lanatex Products Corp, American Forwarder, Manchester
140 dms, N I Malmstrom Co, American Scout, Manchester
ZINC ORE—863 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Buenaventura

Philadelphia

From May 11 to May 17

BONE MEAL—18,586 bgs, The Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Arensdyk, Rosario
2,205 bgs, J C Jett, Inc, Black Eagle, Antwerp
3,714 bgs, Ralli Bros, Mahanada, Calcutta
9,132 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Rio Aguapey, Rosario
CHROME ORE—2,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Pioneer Cove, Masinloc
2,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Pioneer Cove, Cebu City
DRUGS—5 cs, C L Huisking Co, Fort Cadotte, London
FLUORSPAR—2,074 tons, W H Muller Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
GYPSUM—6,242 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
ILMENITE ORE—10,342 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, Pacific Ocean, Koilhottam
KAOLIN—72 bgs, E Fougera Co, Fort Cadotte, London
KYANITE ORE—8 tons, Smith, Weidman Co, Mahanada, Calcutta
MOLASSES—1,947,036 gls, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, John H Marion, Matanzas
PEATMOSS—340 bls, Carl Gastmuyer Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
400 bls, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Arnedyk, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—111,914 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfmeadows, Las Piedras
124,891 bbls, The Atlantic Ref Co, Atlantic Voyager, Puerto la Cruz
129,612 bbls, The Texas Co, Atlantic Prince, Ras Tanura
120,968 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfvictor, Puerto la Cruz
120,708 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Puerto la Cruz
116,699 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Four Lakes, Mena Al Ahmadi
119,707 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfglow, Puerto la Cruz
118,098 bbls, The Texas Co, Ventura, Ras Tanura
132,187 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Olympic Games, Pamatacual
121,065 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfpeak, Puerto la Cruz
46,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Santa Rita, Aruba
120,723 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Battle Rock, Puerto la Cruz
111,976 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Stavnac Melbourne, Mena El Ahmadi
115,539 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfscout, Mena El Ahmadi
123,519 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfport, Puerto la Cruz
RED IRON OXIDE—200 bbls, W H Muller Co, Exiria, Malaga
WHITING—800 bgs, N H Weitzner Co, Elin Hora, Antwerp

San Francisco

From May 10 to May 17

CASSIA—300 bls, S L Jones Co, Lightning, Hongkong
100 bls, Wah Young Trading Co, Skauvaun, Hongkong
COPRA—5,060 bgs, Atkins Kroll Co, Lightning, Manila
CURRY POWDER—50 ctns, Theo H Davies Co, Corrientes, Liverpool
LEAD ORE—121 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Mangarella, Fremantle
1,891 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Mangarella, Fremantle
1,217 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Mangarella, Melbourne
3,240 bgs, E S & A Bank, Mangarella, Melbourne
359 tons, Metal Traders, Inc, Yavari, Antofagasta
1,223 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Yavari, Antofagasta
1,233 tons, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Yavari, Antofagasta
1,254 tons, Bank of London & South America, Yavari, Antofagasta
11,642 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Yavari, Pisco
POLLACK LIVER OIL—22 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Contest, Yokohama
PYRITIC CONCENTRATES—25 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Mangarella, Fremantle
PYROTECHNICS—200 cs, Bock Hing Trading Co, Lightning, Hongkong
200 cs, Victory England Co, Lightning, Hongkong
187 cs, Kwong Hang Co, Lightning, Hongkong
22 cs, Fung Chong Co, Lightning, Hongkong
20 cs, Wing Sing Chong Co, Lightning, Hongkong
122 ctns, F P Dow Co, Indian Bear, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—500 bgs, Bank of California, Coastal Nomad, Corinto
67 bgs, Bank of Hawaii T H, Coastal Nomad, Corinto
SHARK LIVERS—170 tins, A Paladini Co, Coastal Nomad, Corinto
18 dms, International Fisheries Co, Contest, Yokohama
WHITING—300 bgs, Seattle, Antwerp
ZINC CONCENTRATES—4,869 tons, C Tennant & Sons Co, Mangarella, Melbourne

Sulphur Import Cut Asked in Australia

The government of Australia has been asked to assist the domestic pyrites industry by imposing a progressive restriction on the importation of sulphur for use in the manufacture of superphosphates, so that at the end of five years none could be imported for that purpose.

Although reserves of pyrites in one large section are said to be sufficient for approximately 100 years, only one company uses them entirely in the production of sulphuric acid for superphosphate manufacture. Another company uses pyrites almost wholly and a third is using half pyrites and half sulphur.

Allied Asphalt Names Cleveland Representative

Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corporation, New York, announces that, effective immediately, the company will be represented in Cleveland by the Norman G. Schabel Company. Mr. Schabel's company had been acting as manufacturers' agent for chemical products in the Cleveland area for some time prior to World War II.

Chemical Production Abroad

—*Continued from page 3*

markets becomes effective, the United States chemical industry will be forced to place more emphasis on the quality of its products than on quantity and to stress newer items.

"Many of the so-called 'substitutes' developed during and since the war, however, have proved more useful than the original product. An outstanding example is the substitution of plastics materials for more strategic or scarce items during the war and the continued use and even preference for them at the present time.

"In the case of imports, current decreases are partly the result of commodity unavailability in foreign countries. The curtailment of supplies from Europe and Asia, our principal prewar sources, would have decreased imports further if countries in the Western Hemisphere had not been able to fill the gap to some extent. The inability of foreign goods to compete with domestic manufactures on an economic basis, and increases in United States output of many materials which formerly entered foreign trade on a net import basis have also affected our trade.

"Outstanding examples of the latter are certain fertilizers and coaltar products. Fertilizers now are being shipped in large quantities to the Far East in order to help those countries on the road to rehabilitation, and several coaltar products which were formerly net import items are now produced for export. Chemical imports have always consisted largely of raw materials, and these can probably be used in increasing quantities as conditions throughout the world return to normal."

Obituaries

Henry M. Deavitt

Henry McIntyre Deavitt, founder and president of the Deavitt Chemical Laboratories, Chicago, died in Laguna Beach, Calif., on May 15. He was seventy-four years old. A graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Deavitt was a chemist for the Western Electric Company and the American Can Company before he established his own firm in 1900.

Joseph J. Moosmann

Joseph J. Moosmann, former assistant general manager of the fabrics and finishes department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., died in Wilmington, Del., on May 18. He was sixty-five years old.

A native of London, Mr. Moosmann started his career in the United States in 1899 with Laflin & Rand Powder Company, New York, which was acquired by du Pont in 1903. For seven years he was secretary to the late J. Amory Haskell, Laflin & Rand, president, and in addition handled sales of commercial nitrocellulose and solvents by the Parlin, N. J., plant.

In 1911 those activities were transferred to the chemical products division of the sales department, and Mr. Moosmann was made sales manager. He became assistant manager of that division in 1923 and manager in 1925.

In 1928 he became assistant general manager of the fabrics and finishes department. He retired on January 1, 1946.

Calvin J. Dean, senior petroleum engineer for the General Petroleum Corporation, died recently in South Pasadena, Calif. He was fifty years old. He had been with the petroleum firm since 1923.

Clarence Walters, formerly associated with the United States Gypsum Company, died in Los Angeles on May 12. He was seventy-one years old.

Harry S. Wells, for thirty years south and east coasts representative for Daggett & Ramsdell, beauty preparations, New York, died recently in Philadelphia.

Henry A. Schatzkin, a director of the United States Vitamin Corporation, died in New York on May 18. He was sixty-three years old.

Trade Briefs

Morris H. Gotthilf, chairman of the board of Universal Laboratories, Inc., cosmetics, inks, and other specialties, East Orange, N. J., has been elected also as president.

E. H. Sargent Company, scientific equipment and chemicals, Chicago, has started construction of a one-story building at 4601-53 Foster avenue. It will house the offices, warehouse and shipping departments, a total of 130,000 square feet.

Mixing Equipment Company has announced the publication of a bulletin on a new heavy duty "Mixco" turbine agitator. The new bulletin gives complete details on the new mixer drive which completely isolates shaft flexures from the gears. A copy of the bulletin can be obtained by writing to Mixing Equipment Company, 1024 Garson avenue, Rochester 9, N. Y.

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Plastics—Plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, and plastic materials.

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Aviation Supplies, including carbon remover, 2,520 gallons, aircraft cleaner, 34,795 gallons; compounds, insulating and sealing, 422 eight-ounce tubes, layout, 384 eight-ounce tubes, matrix lubricant, 238 gallons, grease absorbent, 64,400 pounds, anti-icing, 600 gallons, dip-coating, 12,040 pounds, tank-scaling, 12,936 pounds, tank-slushing, 2,610 gallons, textile water proofing, 1,758 gallons, paint stripper, 29,900 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-2195, May 24.

Butane, 7,500 gallons, from June 1, through November 30, 1949, Army Engineers Corps (Galveston, Texas) invitation 304, May 25.

Compressed gases, oxygen, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation 997, May 26; hydrogen, invitation 994, May 26; oxygen, Veterans Administration Hospital (Salt Lake City) invitation 50-7, May 31.

Drugs, including dicalcium phosphate, and dicumarol, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1265, May 31; ergonovine maleate, invitation 1270, May 31; menadione sodium bisulphite, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-118, May 24.

Fire extinguisher charges, non-freeze, 450 2½-gallons, and carbon tetrachloride base, 5,500 gallons, Army Engineers Crops (Chicago 6) invitation 1157, May 26.

Gum resin, 4,928,600 lbs., Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6808, May 26.

Insecticides, roach and ant, 30,000 gallons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 1140, May 25.

Lacquer, 2,425 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 553, May 26.

Lubricating grease, 11,100 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 133, May 25; 4,400 pounds, invitation 134, May 25; 1,790 pounds, invitation 135, May 25.

Milk powder, 811,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 1150, May 24.

Oxalic acid, 10,000 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (San Francisco 19) invitation 241, May 25.

Paint, enamel, 1,000 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation 1152, May 26; 400 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (San Francisco 19) invitation 240, May 25; 2,000 gallons, Quartermaster, Marine Corps (Navy Building, Washington 25) invitation 1036, June 14; 27,300 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6544, May 24; 41,700 gallons, invitation 6656, June 1; 2,000 gallons, invitation 6652, May 31; Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 3190-R, May 27; 1,260 gallons, invitation 3192, May 26.

Paint, various, 2,260 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Lowry Base, Denver 7) invitation 32, June 1; 2,250 gallons, invitation 240, May 25; approx. 3,000 gallons, Quartermaster, Marine Corps (Navy Bldg., Washington 25) invitation 1036, June 14; 106,800 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6688, June 2; 44,500 gallons, invitation 6662, June 1; 50,000 gallons; invitation 6644, May 31; 1,050 gallons, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 3192, May 26; invitation 387, May 27.

Pentachlorophenol, 5,000 gallons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 1140, May 25.

Pigments, cuprous oxide, 3,160,000 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6807, May 26; red lead, 166,600 pounds, invitation 6625, May 27; aluminum paste, 31,500 pounds, invitation 6623, May 27; white lead, basic, 129,875 pounds, invitation 6624, May 27.

Quebracho, powdered, 4,000 pounds, Veterans Administration Center (Bath, N. Y.) invitation 50-14, June 1.

Soap, chip, 62,300 pounds, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps (Navy Building, Washington 25) invitation 975, May 25; flakes, 2,200 pounds, cold water, 750 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (Norfolk, Va.) schedule 7960, May 25; automobile, 22,750 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 132, May 25.

Starch, laundry, 87,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 1261, May 25.

Trisodium phosphate, 38,125 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 136, May 25.

Wax, floor, water emulsion, 1,100 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (Norfolk, Va.) schedule 7965, May 25; 1,980 gallons, liquid 538 gallons, paste, 3,624 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.) invitation 5878-B, May 26.

Trade Briefs

African Explosives & Chemical Industries, Ltd., has expended more than £6,000,000 for capital expenditures, according to a report from De Beers Investment Corporation, which holds a fifty-percent interest in the company.

"**Karbate**" brand sulphuric acid diluting equipment is described in a new catalogue section recently made available by National Carbon Company. A copy of Catalogue Section M-8806A may be obtained by writing the company at 30 East Forty-second street, New York 17.

Czechoslovak chemical industry in 1948 exceeded planned production by 11.7 percent, according to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Sulphuric acid, phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilizers, potash and sodium dichromate were among the principal commodities.

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For the Bookshelf

ORGANIC SYNTHESES. Volume 28. H. R. Snyder, editor. vi+121 pages. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., $2.50.

This latest addition to the well-known publications of satisfactory methods for the preparation of organic chemicals has to do with thirty-seven compounds, the list running from 2-acetothienone to vinyl chloroacetate, each having two or three submitters and a; many checkers. The style is customary, encompassing names, graphic formulas, descriptions of procedures, working notes, and methods of preparation, complemented with an extensive bibliography.

Those who know this annual series will welcome the latest comer. Those others who have use for information in its area will want to have it. Both groups will find extra value in the fact that this volume contains the cumulative subject index for volumes 20 to 28 inclusive, an item of some forty-five columns comprising something like 2,500 references.

NORWAY: Survey of Exports and Economic Developments. Edited by Conrad Hofgaard. 152 pages. Oslo: Norges Exportrad.

This is a concise survey of Norway's most important export industries. It is interesting in a number of ways, not the least of which derives from its illustrations.

A review of Norway's reconstruction efforts is followed by chapters on thirty-one industries. These include nitrogen products, nonmetallic minerals, paints and varnishes, medicinal codliver oil, vitamin concentrates, and herring oil, along with the real big industries based on the forests of Norway and its fisheries. Some of the most informative data are presented in the advertisements, of which there are some seventy pages.

Copies of this paper-bound, large-page book may be obtained from the Norwegian American Chamber of Commerce, 21 East Fortieth street, New York 16, at $2 each.

Upjohn Expands Medical Staff

Dr. Thomas R. Noonan has been appointed to the staff of the medical division of the Upjohn Company, pharmaceuticals manufacturer, Kalamazoo, Mich. Since 1946, Dr. Noonan has been assistant professor and head of the radiation physiology section of the department of radiation biology at the University of Rochester.

Mallinckrodt Elects Fistere

—Continued from page 5

While with Allied he spent many years in Shanghai as Far Eastern manager for the division.

Mr. MacVeagh will continue to serve the company as treasurer, to which office he was elected shortly after joining the firm in 1946. With the exception of four years in the Army, Dr. Ruhoff has been associated with the company since 1937 and has been technical director since 1946. Before joining Mallinckrodt, Dr. Ruhoff was associated with the laboratories of the U. S. Rubber Company.

Mr. Gaston joined the firm in 1946, following four years service in the Army. Before the war he spent six years with the Texas State Highway department.

Hansen Joins Armour

Dr. Max Hansen, German metallurgist, will join the staff of Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology on June 1 as senior metallurgist in the non-ferrous section of the foundation's metals department. Dr. Hansen will serve as project leader in all projects dealing with non-ferrous metals. His initial work will be on titanium, aluminum-berillium alloys and copper-alloy wire.

N. Y. Fund Drive Names Industry Division Heads

The industry and manufacturing section of the Greater New York Fund's 1949 drive has named Charles S. Munson, chairman of the board of Air Reduction Company, to head its chemicals section, and Paul Kennedy, vice-president of the Interchemical Corporation, to head its paint section. Harry E. Humphreys jr., president of the United States Rubber Company, is chairman of the section.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Buying interest in textile and leather chemicals showed no signs of improvement last week and was restricted to immediate delivery. Prices declines were limited to albumen egg flake and sago flour. Price index was off slightly at 328.4, against 332.7, a month ago and 375.5, a year ago.

While trading in sizing materials lacked volume, the market remained on a steady basis, except sago flour which was easier with the lower cost of shipments from the Far East. Potato starch displayed a firm undertone, irrespective of spasmodic demand. Stocks in Maine were not top heavy and probably sufficient to cover requirements until next season. Prospects for production during the summer were unfavorable. Corn dextrin and starch were in light demand, but ruled steady at the recent advance. Limited stocks of tapioca flour on spot were closely held at prevailing quotations.

Slow demand for egg albumen and liberal offerings from producing centers, further unsettled this market and prices eased off at least 1 cent per pound. Egg yolk continued firm and was in limited supply.

Quietness prevailed in tanning materials. Tanners continued to place an occasional order for replacements for prompt shipment. Despite the slow demand, primary markets remain unchanged and steady for most materials.

Cattlehide leather production in March compared favorably with the previous month, totaling 2,158,000 hides, compared with 2,124,000 for the previous month. Calf and whole kip skins amounted to 948,000, against 886,000; goat and kid skins, 3,455,000 against 2,982,000 and sheep and lamb skins 2,493,000 against 2,537,000.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Market was without change. Consumers absorbed moderate lots for actual needs.

Bichromates — Business was reported confined to immediate requirements. Prices were unchanged and well held. Supplies were ample to meet current demand. Export business was restricted owing to scarcity of dollars.

Chrome Acetate—Consuming inquiry was reported dull. Offerings were quite liberal. Prices were unsettled due to keen competition.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Moderate quantities were delivered against contracts. New business was light and restricted to small lots for immediate needs.

Sulphonated Oils—Trading was reported fair, chiefly for actual requirements. Quotations were unchanged and ruled steady.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Volume of business continued limited to small quantities for immediate delivery. Inquiry from bottle crown manufacturers was more active, and prospects were brighter for improved demand for blood albumin. Interest in dried soluble blood was fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were without change.

Corn Dextrin—Market remained steady, though demand was light and spasmodic. Quotations of all grades were maintained at the recent advance. Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner.

Corn Starch—A good request was reported for delivery against current orders. New business was spotty and confined to actual needs. Prices were without change and steady. Visible corn supply continued to decline, and was off 991,000 bushels, totaling 12,141,000 bushels for the week ended May 14, compared with 4,960,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade. Corn planting was reported brisk in the midwest and if good weather continues, it was expected to be 75 percent completed within the week. The March 1 estimate by the Department of Agriculture placed the corn acreage about 2 percent below last year, which would indicate an approximate crop of 3,500,000,000 bushels of corn. While the 1949 estimated acreage is the smallest in years, large corn crops are due to better seed and improved farming methods. Corn yield last year averaged about 43 bushels to the acre, compared with the 1937-46 average of 31 bushels.

Corn Sugar—Tanners sugar was in quiet demand. Prices were held at the recent advance.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Egg Albumen, flake, 1c. per lb.

Sago flour, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
328.4	329.4	332.7	375.5

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Egg Albumen—An easy tone continued to depress this market. Business was slow and liberal offerings caused the market to decline to $2.35 to $2.40 per pound, depending upon quantity. Interest in technical was slight and sales of small lots were reported at $1.18 per pound. Support price for shell eggs was extended through June in the midwest at the average price of 35c. per dozen, by the Department of Agriculture, the same level prevailing during the January-May period. This is the price that vendors who sell dried eggs to the department under its support program, must certify they have paid producers for shell eggs.

Egg Yolk—Conditions in this market continued firm, with the strength in the West. Offers from producing centers were scanty and were maintained at $1.11 per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Chicago. Some resellers locally were quoting below the cost of replacements and taking business for moderate quantities at $1.12 per pound, spot delivery New York. Other holders were maintaining from $1.15 to $1.20 per pound, as to quantity.

Potato Starch—While trading was moderate and spasmodic, the market remained steady. Offers were restricted to Maine starch as Idaho was sold up and in active request by consumers in the West. Production in Maine has slackened as half of the grinders were shut down and all plants were expected to cease operating by the end of this month. Prospects were poor for the summer production in Maine. Carlots were maintained at 5.80c. per pound, carlots, New York, and 7c. to 7¼c., ex warehouse.

Rice Starch—Limited stocks of imported starch was held at 10½c. per pound, on the spot.

Sago Flour—Recent advance of prices for shipment were not maintained, and declined ½c. to ¾c. per pound, following the withdrawal of demand for delivery to India. This was reflected in the local market and quotations were reduced to 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, as to quality and quantity.

Tapioca Flour—This market remained steady. Supplies on the spot were unchanged and well held. High grades were scarce and quoted at 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound, ex warehouse, as to quantity. Mediums ranged from 9½c. to 9¾c., and low grades at 7c. to 7¼c. Reports from Brazil stated that the crop was good in southern Brazil and was expected to compare favorably with last year's except the higher grades, which would continue in limited supply.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Trading was reported slow. Offers for shipment from the Far East were scarce. Inquiry for replacements was fairly active. Imports totaled 670 bags at New York last week.

Mangrove Bark—There was little doing in this market. Available stocks for shipment from Africa were practically unobtainable and the market was entirely nominal. Arrivals at New York last week totaled 5,000 bales from Ecuador.

Myrobalans — Consuming inquiry continued inactive. Shipments, however, were maintained at current quotations. Offers for replacement were not liberal.

Quebracho Extract — Arrivals totaled 13,338 bags at New York last week. Tanners continued to limit interest in replacements to prompt shipment. Prices for shipment were unchanged.

Valonia—Trading showed no improvement as tanners were practically out of the market. Offers for shipment were well held at prevailing high levels, due to limited supplies in Turkey.

Wattle — Primary markets remained steady, though buying interest was light and confined to an occasional order for prompt shipment. Prices for wattle bark and generally steady. Imports of bark amounted to 1,470 bales at New York last week.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Botanical drugs were generally in good supply except for the future prospects of those coming from the China area where the current war situation made the availability outlook uncertain. Accordingly, the price trend on materials from this area was generally upward. Materials coming from Mexican sources were also reported to be stronger pricewise for reasons which were not very clear cut. The price structure of vanilla beans last week was in a confused state, following the lifting of controls by the French government and the accompanying price reductions which were effected the previous week. Some sources refused to quote prices until the Madagascar situation had further clarified, since offerings were currently higher than the American market felt that they should be. The index dropped 1.4 points falling to 180.8 as a result of the overall downward trend of medicinal botanicals.

Whereas botanicals were mostly on the downward trend, spices and seeds generally were tending upward. Coriander, caraway, and poppy seed were more firm, pepper was steady, and Siauw mace was higher. Tonka beans and laurel were reportedly difficult to obtain in primary markets.

Cassia was getting harder to secure from the interior according to advices from Hong Kong, and rhubarb root was in much the same position. Ergot and papain were stronger, and the trend of soapbark was upward.

Barks

Cottonroot—The spot position of this material which for sometime has held to a range of 33c. to 40c. per pound was threatened with a weakening price structure in certain areas near the source.

Soap—This market was stronger last week with prices quoted 3c. per pound higher on whole and 2c. per pound higher on crushed and cut material than formerly. This brought current listings on whole soap bark to a range of 22c. to 23c. per pound, crushed was listed at 28c. to 30c., cut at 29c. to 31c., and powdered at 31c. to 33c.

Beans

Vanilla — Since the Bourbon vanilla bean market was declared free at the origin on May 7 the entire trade has been more or less at a standstill to wait for a time to settle the market so normal business relations can be resumed again.

One shipper in Madagascar tested out the United States market with a very low offer which was withdrawn as soon as he sold a small quantity. Efforts to obtain more beans at the same price did not bring any result. The principal shippers in Madagascar declined to name any price at all on their holdings of Bourbon vanilla beans, preferring to let the market establish itself before they are willing to sell.

Europe at the present state has no beans on hand to sell and will have to buy at least fifty tons shortly at the origin now that the market has been declared free. It is believed here that the market will stiffen promptly as soon as some orders have been placed. With the higher replacement cost prices are apt to advance here because there were only a few tons bought recently at the low of the market.

Flowers

Rose—The market on flowers was steady last week, with the only recorded price change being on pale rose flowers which in some quarters were listed at 20c., off 6c. from the range of most quotations which generally held to the 26c. to 28c. level.

Gums

Karaya—The number of bags of this material rejected as filthy by the Food and Drug Administration since January 1 increased to 8,000 following the failure of 724 more bags to meet with specifications last week.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended May 13

New York

Ginger root, unground, 231 bags: filthy.
Gum, Karaya, 724 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, unground, 68 bags: moldy.
Orange peel, 88 bags: insect infested.
Pepper, black, 573 bags: moldy, filthy.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ergot, NF, 5c. per lb.
Nux vomica, 5c. per lb.
Papain, powdered, 25c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, 5c. per lb.
Soap bark, whole, 3c. per lb.
crushed, 2c. per lb.
cut, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise seed, Chinese, 3c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Moroccan, ⅝c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, 3c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, Nigerian, birdseye, 5c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Polish, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Balm of Gilead, 25c. per lb.
Mandrake root, 12c. per lb.
Mullein leaves, 3c. per lb.
Senega root, 10c. per lb.
Sumac berries, 6c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Honan, unscraped, ½c. per lb.
Punnan, broken, ½c. per lb.
Dill seed, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 2c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 1c. per lb.
Pumpkin seed, 7c. per lb.
Sesame, Nicaraguan, 1c. per lb.
Chinese, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
180.8	182.2	183.7	220.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Herbs and Leaves

Ephedra—Bales of this material were currently quoted at 37c. to 39c. per pound.

Grindelia Robusta — This item was quoted some 3c. per pound higher in some sources than heretofore, but the change was not general. Accordingly, the market assumed a price range of from 25c. to 28c. per pound.

Laurel—This item was reported as very hard to obtain. Prices from various sources on Turkish material were reported from 17c. to 20c. per pound, but the market generally seemed to be in the range of 19c. to 20c. per pound.

Liverwort—This item which had been listed on the New York market at prices as high as 90c. per pound, was quoted at certain other quarters as low as 45c. per pound.

Passion Flower—While the New York market generally held to prices in the range of 26c. to 28c. per pound, there were quotations under the spot market but named at other points.

Peppermint—This item moved generally in the New York area at a price of from 60c. to 65c. per pound, but in certain other areas domestic leaves had a downward trend.

Stramonium—The market on this item was in a stronger position with prices of some dealers advanced 5c. per pound. This brought the range of current quotations 18c. to 25c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—The price structure of this material was off some 25c. per pound and was last week quoted by various sources from $1.25 to $1.75 per pound.

Ergot—The NF material was moving in a stronger market last week with prices quoted 5c. per pound higher. Quotations ranged from $1.40 to $1.50 per pound in most quarters.

Nux Vomica—The market position of this item was reported as more firm last week with quotations in most quarters falling in the range of 10c. to 12c. per pound for the regular and 13c. to 14c. for the powdered material. This was up 2c. per pound from former levels.

Papain—Powdered material was variously quoted at from $2.75 to $3.50 per pound, and most material was said to move at around $3. This made the market in general advanced by roughly 25c. per pound.

Tamarind — This item in barrels was listed in the range of 14c. to 15c. per pound, while kegs were quoted at $10 per keg.

Roots

Beth—The market in some quarters on this item was off 5c. per pound, bringing the current range of quotations within 40c. to 50c. per pound.

Blood—The price position of this item was reportedly weaker at the origin but

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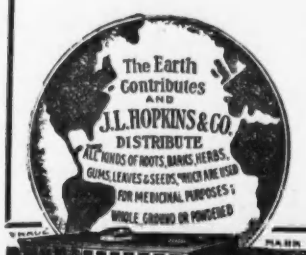

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this market held steady while awaiting the results of collection activity.

Cohosh—Black cohosh in some sources was quoted as low as 16c. per pound, off by one-third from most New York market levels.

Mandrake—The supply position of this item was still regarded as generally tight, but prices were off from former levels by 8c. in the New York market and 12c. in certain other areas. Accordingly the item was variously quoted from 34c. per pound up to 42c. In view of the potentially short supply for the coming year on this item, some quarters were at a loss to account for the full extent of price reductions other than the temporary lull in consumer orders.

Poke—The spring price listings of some quarters listed this item lower, but currently in the New York market prices were generally adhering to a level of 14c. to 16c. per pound.

Rhubarb—As a result of the critical war situation in China, future supplies were indeed uncertain, with the result that the market on this item showed a definite tendency to firm. Whole rhubarb was advanced 5c. per pound in some quarters and considerably more in others, bringing the current price range within 80c. to $1 per pound. The powdered material ranged 5c. higher.

Seeds

Anise—This market was reported as steady, except for Chinese material which moved upward in price 3c. per pound because of the uncertainty of future supplies resulting from the current war situation in that area. Current prices ranged from 16c. to 18c. per pound. In line with Mexican source materials in general, the anise from that primary market was said to be in a somewhat stronger position although prices had not as yet been affected.

Caraway—This market was somewhat more firm last week, and prices were advanced ½c. per pound to bring the current range of quotations to 18c. to 18½c. per pound.

Celery—French material commanded an additional ½c. per pound in the market last week. Supplies, however, were reported as adequate.

Coriander—Both Argentine and Moroccan material were stronger last week and business could no longer be done at 5½c. The material from Argetina commanded an added ¼c., while Moroccan coriander was stronger by ⅜c., with quotations ranging up to 6c. in some quarters.

Dill—The dewhiskered item was off ¼c. per pound in some quarters, and ranged in price from 9¾c. to 10½c.

Fenugreek—The market on this item showed a price rise in which Indian material was up 1½c. per pound, and Moroccan source material was ½c. stronger.

Mustard—There was some differences in quotations on this material last week as English seed advanced ¼c. per pound.

Sesame—Nicaragua material was off 1c. per pound, being quoted from 25c. to 26c., while Chinese white was listed at 12½c. to 13c. per pound. Other grades were unchanged.

Spices

Cassia—Batavia longstick which the previous week was shaded to 27c. to 28c. per pound was a bit firmer last week and assumed a price range of 28c. to 29c. Broken Yunnan rolls were weaker by a ½c. with quotations ranging from 14½c. to 15½c. Honan unscraped rolls were also off ½c. being quoted in the range of 14c. to 15c. The rapid progress of the war in China caused considerable concern over future supplies. Hong Kong reported increased difficulties in getting material from the interior. Saigons particularly were tight and high priced. Holdings on spot or afloat were being significantly reduced, and consumers were wisely anticipating future needs.

Ginger—African ginger was off 2c. in some quarters from former quotations, while others held listings unchanged. The price range accordingly became 24c. to 31c. per pound on the spot market. Jamaica No. 1 was nominally quoted at 38c. to 38½c. but was essentially unavailable. No. 2 Jamaica was off 1c. and was listed in the range of 34c. to 36c.

Mace—Amboyna futures were unchanged and Banda No. 1 was firm. However, Siaw No. 1 was higher being quoted in the range of 78c. to 80c. per pound, West Indian while still quoted at 72c. in some quarters was firmly held at 74c. to 75c. in others, indicating a stronger position.

Paprika—Chilean and Portuguese material were unchanged, and Spanish was reasonably firm on most grades. Spot quotations on fancy No. 5 stood at 26c., No. 4 at 32c., but No. 3 was somewhat stronger at 41c. compared with the previous 40c. level.

Pepper—The pepper market was reportedly firm in a general way, but the flurry of mildly stronger prices which developed the previous week were not uniformly held. Accordingly the price range on spot black pepper moved off 1c. from former quotations of 88c. to 89c. per pound, and became 87c. to 88c. Meanwhile, quotations on May, June and July shipments were listed lower in the range of 86c. to 88c. per pound.

A 2c. price spread also developed on Carolina red pepper futures, with current quotations at 40c. to 42c. Nigerian birdseye was stronger at 65c. to 66c. per pound. Stocks in reporting warehouses at the end of April amounted to 1,267 bags, an increase of some 700 bags during the month. Such an increase was regarded as normal, however, since April is the peak month of the Indian crop movement. It was felt in some quarters that there was some uncertainty of sufficient supplies during the heavy consuming season of June through October.

Midwest Research Institute Names Thornton to New Post

Dr. Max H. Thornton has been appointed chairman of the chemical research division of the Midwest Research Institute. He joined the institute in 1945, the first year of its operation. He has a Ph.D. from Purdue University, where he at one time was an assistant professor.

Trade Briefs

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, has opened new display rooms at its Buffalo, N. Y., branch.

Frank H. Lenz, member of the shipping department of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, has joined the company's twenty-five year club.

Pyrethrum was exported in the amount of 1,456 metric tons from the Belgian Congo in 1948. The material was valued at 28,033,073 francs.

Schenley Laboratories, Inc., New York, in an effort to dramatize to the public its role in the manufacture of penicillin, displayed a group of behind-the-scenes photographic blow-ups dealing with various aspects of production and use of the drug at the Cleveland Union Industries Show last week.

Dawes Completes Fifty Years With Gen. Aniline

In commemoration of his fifty years' service with the company, Arthur W. Dawes, dean of chemists at the Rensselaer, N. Y., plant of General Aniline & Film Corporation, was feted by 100 of his associates at a testimonial dinner at Bartke's restaurant, Ravena, N. Y., on May 15. Mr. Dawes is noted for his work in the original development of aspirin in this country.

Chandler T. White, general manager of the General Aniline works division, presented Mr. Dawes with a plaque commemorating his service with the company and his contribution to the chemical industry. His co-workers also presented him with a scroll bearing the names of those present, and other gifts.

Speakers, in addition to Mr. White and Dr. William Walsh, plant manager, who was toastmaster, were Dr. David Andrews and Harold Simon, both executives at the plant.

Carlton Names N. E. Agent

Carlton Chemical Company, New York, has appointed Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc., distributor for its products to the laundry, textile and paper industries in the New England states.

Chemicals U.K. Imports: Feb.

Imports of chemicals into the United Kingdom during February of this year, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, have been reported as follows:—

		February 1949	February 1948
Acetic anhydride	cwt.	12,482	5,630
Acetone	cwt.	6,769	2,428
Acids—			
Acetic	cwt.	.....	22,378
Boric (boracic)	cwt.	4,868	800
All other sorts	cwt.	5,134	2,553
Arsenic (except metallic)	tons.	19	155
Borax	cwt.	26,700	5,200
Calcium carbide	cwt.	7,377	13,893
Coaltar products, not elsewhere specified (excluding benzol and cresylic acid)	cwt.	10,227	9,477
Cobalt oxides	cwt.	991	649
Glycol ethers and glycol ether-esters	lb.	326,998	113,239
Iodine	lb.	.....	132,100
Potassium compounds—			
Chloride (muriate)	cwt.	459,259	329,413
Sulphate	cwt.	54,300	50,700
All other compounds	cwt.	9,512	3,121
Fishery salt	tons.	400	5,329
Sodium nitrate	cwt.	.....	130,547
All other sodium compounds	cwt.	4,562	4,533

Oils Processing Short Course Applications Grow

More than 100 applications have been made by those interested in taking the short course in "Production and Processing of Edible Oils," which will be offered August 15 to 19 at Urbana, Ill., under the auspices of the American Oil Chemists' Society and the University of Illinois. The fee for the course is $20, payable to the society's office in Chicago. Accommodations are available at the Inman hotel, Champaign; Urbana-Lincoln hotel, Urbana, and the residence halls of the university.

Among the speakers will be:—George Karnofsky, Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh; A. E. Bailey, Girdler Corporation, Louisville; C. E. Morris, Armour & Co.; G. A. Crapple, Wilson & Co.; Leo Brown, Swift & Co.; F. C. Vibrans, American Meat Institute, all Chicago; B. F. Daubert, University of Pittsburgh; B. H. Thurman, consultant, New York, and T. S. Hamilton, University of Illinois.

Staley Signs Contract For Processing Plant

The chemical plants division of the Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, has been awarded a contract to supply processing equipment and engineering for the 800-tons-per-day soybean extraction plant of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company in Decatur, Ill. The new plant will not increase total soybean processing capacity but merely replace old process facilities with a newer and more efficient plant. Completion is scheduled for 1950.

Grease, Tallow 1947 Statistics Reported

Manufacturers in the grease and tallow industry shipped products valued at $305,700,000 during 1947, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This is an increase of approximately 425 percent over the $58,200,000 value of products reported by this industry in 1939, when the last census of manufactures was taken.

Average employment in the industry amounted to 12,497 in 1947 as compared with 6,536 in 1939. Salaries and wages paid to all employees increased 306 percent, from $9,600,000 in 1939 to $19,100,000 in 1947. The industry's expenditures for new plant and equipment during 1947 totaled $12,700,000 as compared with $1,800,000 for 1939.

Oils, Fats Purchases By PMA During December

Food and agricultural products purchased domestically or in foreign markets during December by the Production and Marketing Administration for general supply or export programs or acquired under price support operations have been reported by the agency. The figures for December and for the period July-December, 1948, include the following amounts, in pounds:—

	December	July-Dec.
Coconut oil, crude	274,000	274,000
Copra, Netherlands Indies		32,659,200
Philippines	26,880,000	87,360,000
Flaxseed	3,352,952	166,499,475
Lard		3,000,000
Linseed oil, raw	29,940,000	74,275,000
Boiled		44,092
Palm kernels, Portguese West Africa	3,355,560	19,203,560
Peanuts—		
Number two, shelled	89,132,185	356,817,916
Farmer's stock	28,795,843	230,554,601
Rapeseed, Canada		4,706,240
Rapeseed, Canada	17,920,000	17,920,000
Oil, Canada	8,960,000	8,960,000
Sesame seed		4,593,480
Soybean oil, crude	241,000	2,916,000
refined, edible		102,300
refined, hydrogenated		3,302,115
Soybeans	89,164,530	225,902,550
Tallow, inedible		1,334,000

Gen'l Mills Appoints Calo

The chemical division of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, has appointed the Philip E. Calo Company, Chicago, sales representative in the Chicago area. The Calo organization will handle General Mills' complete line of vegetable, animal and marine fats and oils, as well as organic chemical derivatives.

Gitlan Gets Agency

Charles Gitlan & Co., New York, has been appointed exclusive selling agent for the United States and Canada by the leading producer of coconut oil, peanut oil, castor oil and other vegetable oils, oilseeds and oilseed cake and meal in Bangkok, Thailand. The Gitlan organization is located at 25 Beaver street.

Dow Moves Laboratory

The industrial applications laboratory of the Dow Chemical Company moved from Ann Arbor, Mich., to new and larger quarters in Bay City, Mich., on May 16. Laboratory director Dr. O. C. Cessna, his assistant, Edward O. Ohlmann and six other key employees made the shift, while several technicians will be added locally to bring the staff back up to its normal complement.

Trade Briefs

Victor A. Acer, vice-president of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., was a speaker at a recent joint dinner meeting and forum of the National Sales Executives of Buffalo and the Purchasing Agents Association of Buffalo.

Indian Development Committee on Heavy Chemicals has suggested a five-year target of 150,000 long tons a year for sulphuric acid. Existing capacity has been expanded to 100,000 tons, it is stated. Previous peak production was 62,550 tons in 1945.

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Heavy Chemicals

Price developments were limited last week. The only important changes were confined to gray zinc-ammonium chloride where a moderate decline was registered and to quicksilver. Producers of lead acetate and lead nitrate have ignored the latest decline in lead metal to date and expectations of a downward revision in the copper based chemicals, aside from copper chloride and sulphate, have not materialized. Trade observers were of the opinion that price reductions were being withheld until high cost inventories had been liquidated. Copper sulphate has started to roll more freely for agriculture and so has zinc sulphate.

General buying activity did not increase last week and the tonnage volume of sales appears to be growing less with each successive period. Cutback production in the major consuming industries is fully reflected in the current demand for industrial chemicals. Buyers at present are not only inventory conscious but price conscious and there is no disposition to purchase in excess of actual wants. The supply situation has continued favorable for immediate, prompt and future shipments. The general price structure has remained steady with flexibility confined principally to l.c.l. and not carlot quantities. The metal markets did not look too firm with copper possibly in stronger shape than lead or zinc as a result of an advance in copper scrap occasioned by an improved demand from custom smelters.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 82.0 percent for the week ending May 14, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 84.6 in the preceding week, and 100.4 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Ammoniac, Sal—Demand from the dry-battery trade has shrunk substantially for white granular. Inquiry from the leather and other consuming trades is also down. Meanwhile, stocks have increased with supplies free for immediate shipment.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Buying interest of fair seasonal dimensions is reaching the market from the cracker bakeries who are preparing supplies for Summer distribution. The market has maintained a satisfactory degree of balance.

Chlorine — Inquiry, while showing a moderate expansion for water processing, has not reached seasonal expectations. Stocks are freer in some supply quarters than in others, but buyers are not finding it difficult to secure immediate or prompt shipments of cylinders or tankcars at the present time.

Copper Hydrate—Suppliers are maintaining former prices for this chemical and no new revisions have been noted in copper nitrate or oxychloride-sulphate. Inventories are said to have been made from copper before the price decline in the metal. The trade has been looking for a downward revision in quotations.

Copper Sulphate—Shipments for agriculture have begun to roll in better volume and it looked as though consumers in some areas had waited too long to take on stocks. The industrial demand held at a satisfactory level but export sales continued quiet. The advance in copper scrap prices during the week contributed strength to the market's position.

Fluorspar — Shipments of fluorspar from domestic mines established a peacetime record and imports an all-time high in 1948, according to the Bureau of Mines. Moreover, consumption of fluorspar in 1948 was only 1 percent under the all-time record established in 1944. However, production of finished fluorspar declined moderately in 1948. The continued high level of operations in the steel and hydrofluoric-acid industries was chiefly responsible for the accelerated activity in fluorspar in 1948. Production of finished fluorspar was 335,600 short tons (including 156,200 tons of flotation concentrates) in 1948 compared with 343,700 tons in 1947.

Production and shipments of fluorspar of domestic origin of all grades were 63,263 and 55,871 short tons, respectively, in the first quarter of 1949, decreases of 27 and 37 percent from the previous quarter. Of the shipments of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in the first quarter, 21,363 tons were from Illinois and Kentucky and 5,709 tons from Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. Shipments of all grades in the first quarter comprised 55,491 tons to domestic consumers and 380 tons for export. Of the shipments from Illinois and Kentuky in the first quarter, 7,552 tons were shipped by barge on the Ohio River.

Production of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in the first quarter was 31 percent less than in the preceding quarter and it was 49 percent smaller than the rate of consumption in steel plants in the first quarter. Production of acid-grade fluorspar in the first quarter was 22 percent smaller than in the preceding quarter and it was 15 percent less than the rate of consumption in hydrofluoric-acid plants in the first quarter. Consumption of fluorspar was 105,375 tons in the first quarter, compared with 108,954 tons in the previous quarter. Stocks of fluorspar at consumers' plants (127,336 tons) on March 31 were 13 percent less than on December 31, but stocks at mines (44,736 tons) gained 20 percent.

Glauber's Salt (Natural)—Production of sodium sulfate in Saskatchewan, Canada, in the calendar year 1948 amounted to 151,168 tons, valued at $2,113,359. Output in the final year ended March, 1948, was 154,839 tons, valued at $1,735,051.

Nickel Sulphate—Leveling off of backlog orders and a relaxation of demand for plating use have resulted in freer supplies of this chemical. It was stated that labor difficulties have been reflected in a reduced call from the automobile industry. Stocks were readily available for immediate shipment.

Potash, Caustic—Producers' inventories have increased and cutback production had no curtailing influence upon the availability of stocks. Demand has slowed down both for the dry and liquid forms. One of the major producing plants has remained closed.

Potassium Carbonate—Stocks are not as free as caustic potash but readily available. Demand from the glass specialty trade, including the manufacture of television tubes, has picked up and a fair demand for the dry forms is reaching the market for chemical use. The call for liquid from textile mills has continued down.

Potassium Chlorate—Sales are averaging fair but not entirely up to normal for this period of the year. Like other chemicals, the disposition is to purchase for actual or nearby wants and let the future take care of itself.

Potassium Perchlorate — Purchases for fireworks and fusee purposes have kept the supply low at present but producers would probably consider business for June shipment.

Soda Ash—Supply conditions have remained easy with no appreciable improvement in the industrial demand. Suppliers are in a position to make immediate shipments of both light and dense ash. The slowdown of output in the glass, paper, soap and other consuming trades is fully reflected in the current demand for soda ash.

Soda, Caustic—Demand has not been of a character to tighten the supply situation. Buyers have not experienced difficulty in securing immediate or prompt shipments of the dry or liquid forms but it is stated that new business has not been of extensive volume.

Sodium Chlorate—Stocks have shown some irregularity so far as availability for immediate shipment is concerned. This condition is the result of contract requirements which call for heavy shipments at intervals and light deliveries at others. Weed-killer demand has run high so far this month but has not exceeded normal dimensions. Industrial inquiry continued fair although not excessive.

Demand in the United Kingdom for sodium chlorate cannot be fully met from domestic production. When questioned in

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Quicksilver, $2 per flask.
Zinc-ammonium-chloride, gray, 45c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
223.7	223.7	228.9	208.0

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
122.0	122.0	122.0	119.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

parliament regarding the shortage of this material for agricultural purposes, the president of the Board of Trade replied that efforts were being made to obtain supplies from abroad, particularly from France. However, French producers are handicapped by a shortage of electricity, it was stated.

Zinc Ammonium Chloride—Lower producing costs have been reflected in prices for this chemical. Suppliers of the gray variety quote $6.55 per 100 pounds in bags in carlots and $6.95 per l.c.l. Barrels command a premium of 60c. per 100 pounds.

Zinc Sulphate—More inquiries for agricultural use have reached the market and the tonnage moving to out of town points has shown a seasonal expansion. Stocks are adequate to meet both agricultural and industrial demand. Crystals are now available at 5.30c. per 100 pounds in carlots and flakes at $5.50 f.o.b. the works. Powdered is priced at $7 in carlots, works. Smaller quantities are 40c. per 100 pounds higher.

Acids

Acetic—Demand for glacial has continued down with current inquiries spotty and consumers showing no disposition to purchase in excess of actual wants. It was stated that suppliers' inventories are fairly heavy and immediate shipments have continued readily available.

Crotonic—No new feature to this market. The chemical trade is taking on stocks for current wants at 35c. per pound in barrels f.o.b. the works.

Nitric—Buying interest has not improved so far this month. Consumers have confined their attention mostly to small lots for immediate shipment and neglected quantities in excess of actual wants.

Oxalic—Supply conditions showed some improvement last week. Buying interest appeared relatively light and immediate or prompt shipments were available at former prices. Conservative buying operations continued to feature trading.

Propionic—This acid has continued to move quietly with no indication of a change in prices. Sales have been conducted on the basis of 35c. per pound, barrels included, ex-warehouse New York.

Sulphuric—No shortage of this acid at present. Buying pressure has subsided and continued labor difficulties at certain consuming points have resulted in a moderate relaxation in demand. Stocks were not excessive although readily available.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum — Shipments of aluminum wrought products totaled 125 million pounds in March, 14 percent above the 110 million pounds shipped in February, according to the Bureru of the Census. The current month's shipments, however, were still 21 percent below the record 159 million pounds shipped in March 1948.

Copper — Market position has been strengthened by an advance in the price of copper scrap. A custom smelter has advanced the price number one heavy copper wire scrap 1c. per pound to 15c. Allowing for smelting and other costs it is estimated that the current scrap price is equivalent to 18c. copper. The advance in copper scrap had a tendency to stimulate interest although it has yet to be proved if sales will increase. In trade quarters it was stated that metal manufacturers made such heavy inroads into their inventories during the recent buyers' strike that they may find it necessary to replenish them.

Production of refined copper in the United States rose to 93,866 tons in April, largest monthly total since last December, the Copper Institute reports. Deliveries dropped to 76,127 tons, a decrease of 37,027 from the total in March and smallest monthly total in years. Stocks increased more than 8,000 tons to 76,494 tons. Production of primary copper amounted to 75,951 tons, while secondary copper totaled 15,678 tons. Production of refined copper outside the United States in April is estimated at 96,513 tons, while deliveries outside the United States totaled 74,381 tons. Stocks increased 4,105 tons to a total of 164,719 tons.

Lead—No unusual activity in this market could be noted last week with conservative purchases about the best that can be reported. Actual sales so far this month appeared slightly larger in volume than in April. There was no absence of new price developments.

The average daily rate of lead output from domestic mines increased 5 percent in March to the highest level since April 1944, according to the Bureau of Mines. March lead production in terms of recoverable metal was 38,757 short tons, an average of 1,250 tons per day compared

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with 33,245 tons in February produced at an average rate of 1,187 tons per day.

The combined production of lead in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma totaled 14,790 tons in March. Lead output from mines in Southeastern Missouri was higher in March than in February and the tri-state district production showed a small gain.

In the western states the March mine output of recoverable lead was the greatest since April 1942. Nearly every state produced lead in greater quantities than indicated by the 1948 monthly average. The Idaho production, largest since March 1943, was 15 percent above the monthly average in 1948. Other important lead producing states in which the March output exceeded the monthly average for 1948 were: Arizona with 16 percent, California 22 percent, Colorado 6 percent, Montana 15 percent and Nevada 27 percent. Declining sales and a general lack of buying interest resulted in a drop in the New York market price of common lead during March.

Quicksilver—Lower prices were named for this material in a quiet market. Round lots were priced at $81 per flask, with small lots covering a range from $83 to $85, according to size and seller.

Silver — Market position continued steady with demand and supply remaining about even. The official closing price for silver bullion in the New York market was 71½c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce— New York	London
High	Feb. 14, 1949—71½c.	Feb. 14, 1949—43½d.
Low	Jan. 1, 1949—70c.	Jan. 1, 1949—42½d.

Zinc—Quiet trading continued in this metal with the tonnage movement confined to actual wants. Prime western was priced at $12.70c. per pound New York and at 12c. East St. Louis.

Domestic slab zinc consumption in February declined 7 percent from January and was the lowest monthly rate since September, 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. All industry groups indicated moderate declines in consumption but the use of zinc in the manufacture of brass and bronze products dropped 22 percent to the lowest level since November, 1947. A slight gain of 4 percent in stocks of slab zinc at consumers' plants brought the total to 102,740 tons, the highest point since July 31, 1946. Inventories of zinc dust and zinc oxide at producers' plants gained 17 and 27 percent, respectively, during the month. In the case of zinc oxide stocks were at the highest level since September, 1946. Smelter inventories of slab zinc increased 3 percent. Production of zinc oxide declined 11 percent below January to be the lowest of any month since July, 1943. Smelter production of slab zinc dropped 9 percent and output of zinc dust declined 22 percent. Receipts of 62,246 tons of slab zinc at consumers' plants compares with 67,552 tons in January. The only industry group to report an increase in zinc receipts was rolling mills.

Casal Making Pyruvic Acid

Casal Laboratories, manufacturing chemists, Paterson, N. J., has started production of pyruvic acid in both the commercially pure and technical grades, it was announced last week.

Trade Briefs

John W. Odell has been named engineer in charge of the operations of the Geological Survey in Ithaca, N. Y.

Dr. L. A. Maynard, professor of nutrition and biochemistry at Cornell University, has been elected a trustee of Science Service.

Melville C. Whipple, associate professor of sanitary chemistry at Harvard University, has retired to the status of professor emeritus.

Iron & Steel Products, Inc., Chicago, has moved its New York office from 120 Liberty street to larger quarters at 50 Church street. Telephone number remains BEekman 3-8230.

Dr. Howard E. Fritz vice-president in charge of research for the B. F. Goodrich Company, has been named a member of the National Committee of the Football Hall of Fame.

Mixing Equipment Company, Rochester, N. Y., has appointed Roney Johnson 2nd, Clearwater, Fla., and Industrial Sales & Engineering Company, Buffalo, N. Y., as field representatives.

Haiti's imports of chemical and pharmaceutical products in the fiscal year ending September, 1948 totaled 1,030 metric tons, valued at 3,546,084 gourdes, whereas during the previous period they amounted to 1,134 tons, worth 3,186,633 gourdes.

Kirkpatrick Elected Vice President of McGraw-Hill

Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, editor of *Chemical Engineering,* has been elected a vice-president of the McGraw Hill Book Company, of which he has been a director since 1936. As vice-president and director of editorial development, Mr. Kirkpatrick will be responsible for the editorial planning and public relations activities that were carried on by J. S. Thompson, vice-chairman of the board until his retirement last April 1. Mr. Kirkpatrick will assume his new duties July 1.

His responsibilities will include the book company's contacts with engineering, professional and scientific societies and with college, industrial and government research and engineering groups. He will help formulate the company's editorial plans in the engineering, scientific and industrial fields. He will continue as editor of *Chemical Engineering,* a position he has held for twenty-one years.

Colloid Symposium Planned By ACS at Univ. of Minn.

Recent research on blood, synthetic rubber, and chemically active plastics with valuable industrial applications will be reported at the twenty-third national colloid symposium, which will be sponsored by the colloid division of the American Chemical Society at the University of Minnesota from June 6-8. A program of thirty technical papers has been arranged by Professor J. W. Williams of the University of Wisconsin, who heads the colloid symposium committee. Dr. L. H. Reyerson of the University of Minnesota is in charge of local arrangements.

The meeting has been divided into five sections, devoted respectively to proteins, inorganic colloids, membranes, carbon blacks and solubilization, and ion exchange phenomena.

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Chlorine-Alkali Industry Growth Seen Continuing

Continuing growth of the $600,000,000 chlorine-alkali industry, which many judged over-expanded during the war, was forecast on May 17 by R. L. Murray, executive vice-president of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., when he received the Jacob A. Schoellkopf Medal of the American Chemical Society's western New York section.

Current estimates show that the chlorine output of the United States will be more than 60 percent of the world total for 1949, according to Mr. Murray.

The Schoellkopf Medal, awarded each year to an outstanding chemist or chemical engineer of western New York, was presented to Mr. Murray by Frederick A. Gilbert, of the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, chairman of the western New York section. The presentation followed a dinner in the Niagara hotel, at which Mr. Gilbert was toastmaster. Edwin R. Bartlett, president of the Hooker company, described the career and technical contributions of the medalist.

Dow Chemical of Canada Expands Its Directorate

Dow Chemical of Canada has increased the number of its directors from six to eight. Three new members have been elected, one to succeed the late Dr. Willard H. Dow. They are Calvin A. Campbell, secretary and general counsel of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., the parent concern; Donald Williams, director of sales for the parent company, and Ralph M. Hunter, manager of its electrochemicals division.

Mr. Williams also was elected a vice-president of the Canadian company, of which N. R. Crawford is president, and Mr. Campbell was elected secretary.

Cooperage Shipments: 1947

Manufacturers in the cooperage industry shipped products valued at $106,400,00 during 1947, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce. This is an increase of 178 percent over the $38,200,000 value of products reported by the industry in 1939, when the last census was taken.

Of the total of 34,599,000 units of slack cooperage shipped during the year, 1,034,000 were for the packaging of chemicals. Tight cooperage shipments totaled 9,319,000 units, with 440,000 slated for the packing of chemicals, inedible oils and greases.

Golden Bear Oil Appoints Two Western Sales Agents

The Golden Bear Oil Company, Los Angeles, has appointed H. M. Royal, Inc., sales agent for its petroleum products for rubber in the Trenton, N. J., area, and Wetherbee Chemical Company as sales agent in the Buffalo, N. Y., area. D. C. Maddy, of Harwick Standard Chemical Company, Los Angeles, is sales agent for the West Coast.

Trade Briefs

Portugal's imports of copper sulphate in the first six months of 1948 were at a rate substantially below that of 1947, according to official customs statistics. They totaled 417 metric tons, valued at 1,832,000 escudos, while during the previous year they amounted to 1,219 tons, worth 5,560,000 escudos.

Sulphuric acid production in the United Kingdom and Eire in 1948 totaled 1,601,438 long tons (762,038 chamber process, 839,400 contact). The National Sulphuric Acid Association reported that 91.5 percent of capacity was utilized. The largest consumer was the superphosphate industry, which took 503,786 tons of the material.

Mutual Chemical Company of America is offering a reprint of a series of four articles written by Mutual's chief research chemist, Marc Darrin. The sixteen-page pamphlet is entitled "Corrosion Inhibition with Chromate." Write to the company, 270 Madison avenue, New York, for a free copy of "Corrosion Inhibition with Chromate."

Russian Ministry of Industry, according to recent announcement, plans a general reconstruction of chemical plants this year. It also expects to develop the synthetic chemical branch, using domestic raw materials, prominent among which will be methane gas. Plants manufacturing benzene, toluene, propane and other organic chemicals are expected to operate at maximum capacity.

H. Bennett, president of the Glyco Products Company, and M. L. Freed, technical director of the Rufert Chemical Company, have been appointed co-chairmen of the chemical division of the technological and industrial committee of the American Technion Society. The purpose of this committee is to give technical advice to Israel. Specialists in various fields who would like to be placed on this committee, as consultants, should write to either of the above.

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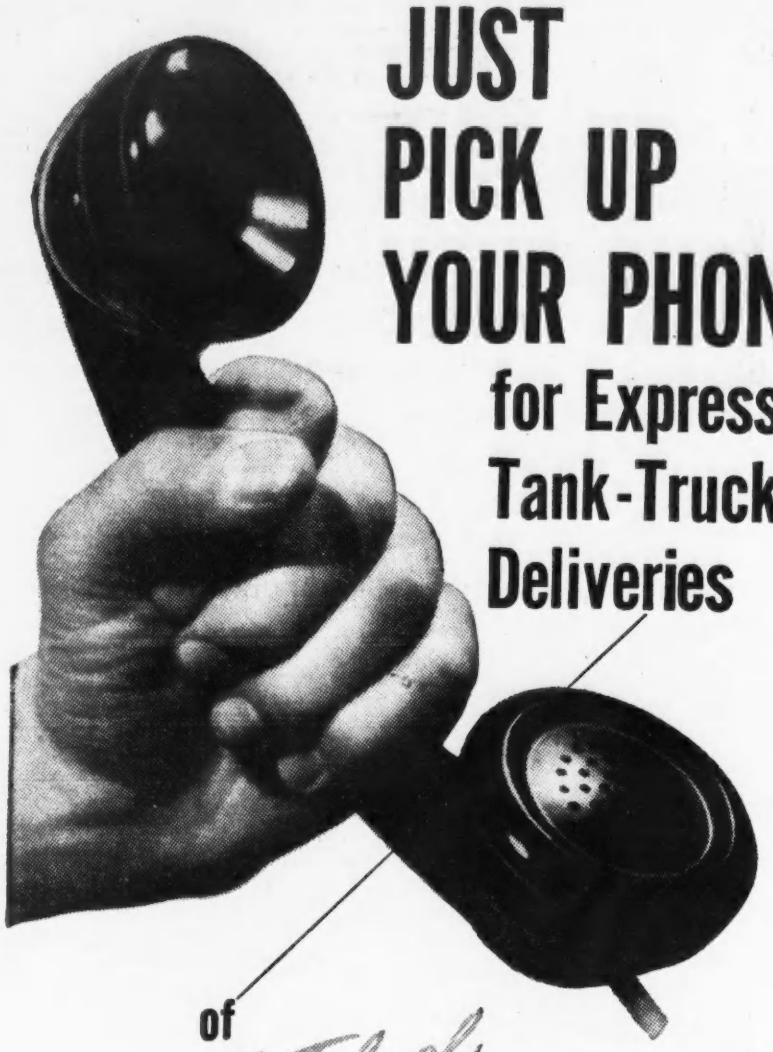

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Coaltar Chemicals

Xylenol fractions were reduced 25c. a gallon last week, as had been indicated previously, and there were some adjustments made in the drums listings on cresol and cresylic acid. Otherwise the market was quiet pricewise.

More optimism was shown by sellers of creosote than had been apparent for many months. It was said that there was a better tone in the market and more inquiries were being received. There was also some evidence that the railroads and utilities companies were showing more interest in wood preserving material for ties, poles and crossarms than had been expected a short time back.

Naphthalene for mothproofing continued at a reasonably good level of sales during the past week. This was the season of the heaviest buying and sellers were well prepared to meet it, since they had adequate stocks on hand. Toluol prices held after the revisions that were made a short time ago. Stocks of both basic products and intermediates were generally at good levels and the demand condition in the market as a whole remained about the same as it had been in recent weeks.

Steel production last week was scheduled at a slightly lower level than during the previous week. The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that companies having 94 percent of the capacity of the industry were scheduled to produce at 95.6 percent of capacity. This was equivalent to 1,762,400 tons of steel ingots and castings, as compared to 1,773,500 tons for the previous week, 1,719,600 tons one year ago, and 1,281,210 tons for the average week of 1940, the highest pre-war year.

Basic Products

Benzol—Marketwise, there was little if any change to be noted in this material during the past week. Supplies were still holding up at a good level and buyers of the item were having no particular trouble in having their orders filled. The demand was largely unchanged from the immediate past. The first of the year saw a decrease in the sales of this material, but since then, sellers reported, there were no additional decreases that were of any great import. Most materials in the coaltar market showed a lessened demand after the turn of the year and benzol was among them. As a general thing, it could be said during the past week that the market for this item was about holding its own. The price schedules were reported to be unchanged for the period and there were no indications that there would be any revisions brought about in the immediate days to come.

Production of motor grade benzol by coke-oven operators during February of this year was reported to be 713,645 gallons as opposed to an output of 647,949 gallons during the month of January. The total production for 1948, according to preliminary figures, amounted to 9,276,409 gallons. The output of all other grades by tar distillers and from petroleum fell off during February. In that month the production amounted to only 924,620 gallons, as compared to 1,020,321 gallons during the previous month. The preliminary figures for the total production of last year indicate an output of 12,101,591 gallons. Coke-oven operators, in production of all other grades, were on the upswing during February. At that time their recorded output was 12,848,761 gallons, as compared to 12,743,849 gallons during the month before. The total production for the year 1948, according to preliminary figures, was 149,179,201 gallons, according to figures recently released by the United Stated Tariff Commission.

Coaltar — Demand for this item was running at about the same levels that had been noted for it during the past few months. This was below the demand of late last year, but the situation seemed to be showing no further drastic decline. The supply of the item was adequate to satisfy the market and while there was still a fairly good demand for the material there was little of it for tankcar quantities. Before the turn of the year, buyers in some cases were requesting the item in tanks but when the general demand fell off the requests for the product in tanks fell off too. When demand was high, sellers were seldom able to ship in tanks because of the necessity of spreading their stocks around as much as possible, but now that the demand was down and tanks were again available it was found that there was not a great deal of demand for the item in such large quantities. The price schedules on this material remained unchanged during the period under review and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate days to come.

Output of crude coaltar during March of this year amounted to 65,703,670 gallons, as compared to a production of 60,412,495 gallons during the previous month. This added output was equivalent to a gain of 8.8 percent over the previous month and was also higher than the production during the corresponding month a year ago, for during that time it was reported that the total output was 61,845,379 gallons, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines.

Creosote—After many months of rocking along in an indifferent fashion, the market for this material last week gave indications of promise for the future. Not that there was any startling development, but there were a number of comments here and there that added up to better things to come. It was said that some of the clouded atmosphere was passing and the future seemed brighter than it had for some time past. The utilities, for one thing, were showing a greater interest in the purchase and treatment of poles and crossarms than they had done for some time. Recently there was some comment to the effect that their orders this year would probably be hand-to-mouth, but last week this trend seemed to be reversed and they were showing a livelier interest. It was said that the railroads too were showing more interest in the material for treatment of ties. One source close to the market said that as far as the railroads were concerned the future looked brighter and there was probably a fairly good potential demand from that quarter.

There was no particular trouble noted in the supply situation, but since the needs of this country must be filled partly by goods of foreign origin, there was interest being shown in material from Germany. It was reported that as yet there was not a great deal of the product coming here from that country, but in the past six to nine months there had been shipments received from time to time. Most of the material, it was said was being shipped to Holland and then to England for transport to this country, since in all cases the German production was not enough to make up an entire cargo.

Domestic production of creosote continued at a good rate and with the addition of shipments from abroad there was enough of the item on the market to satisfy the needs of buyers and then some. The demand for the product had in recent months not been able to take up all the creosote that was being offered but the recent improved outlook had sellers here more optimistic about the future. The price listings on this material were still holding at their previous levels and there were no indications that there would be any revisions, although in some quarters it was reported that sellers were willing to shade their prices when presented with orders in good quantity.

Cresol—Another producer last week dropped its prices to line up with previ-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Xylenol fractions, 25c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
117.3	117.3	130.7	152.8

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 14 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,228,829
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	31,820,223
Benzol	gals.	4,009,865
Coaltar	gals.	14,875,307
Creosote oil	lbs.	827,843
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,966,127
Phenol	lbs.	232,830
Toluol	gals.	801,973
Xylol	gals.	181,090

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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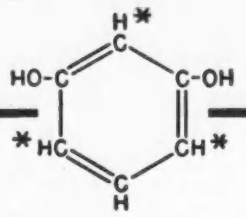

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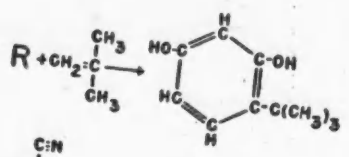

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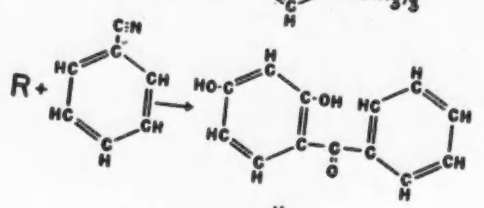

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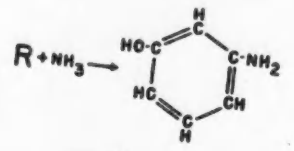

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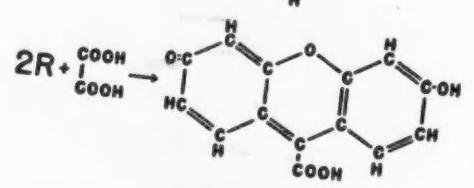

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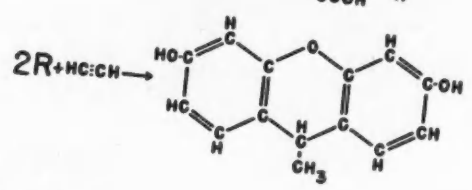

ously announced figures for this material in tankcar quantities. New figures were also announced for the material in drums lots that were lower than those previously announced. The lower quotations represented works prices, drums returnable, while the others were freight allowed or freight equalized, with drums included. Similar revisions were made in the listing in the USP. The demand for the listed material was still going along about the previously noted levels, with the demand not at a particularly high point. The demand for the domestic item was somewhat better although here too the demand was not all that it might be. The supply of the goods was adequate to satisfy the needs of users.

Cresylic Acid—The domestic material during the past week was reported to be in a good position as far as the supply was concerned ,but there was still something to be desired as far as the demand went. The imported material, too, was in approximately the same situation with regard to both supply and demand. Another producer last week announced that on both high boil and low boil material it was lining up with previously announced tanks prices of other producers. It had new prices for the material in drums that were under those previously on the low side of the range. This producer was selling works, drums returnable while the others were selling freight equalized, drums included.

According to advices received recently, the exports of cresylic acid by the United Kingdom during 1948 increased to 2,581,779 imperial gallons from the total of 2,379,570 gallons in the previous year. The source of this information was Board of Trade statistics published in the British press.

Naphthalene—Crude and refined naphthalene were largely unchanged as to supply and demand during the period under review and the price schedules were holding at their previous levels with no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future. The greatest interest was still centering around the mothproofing material, since this was the season when the heaviest sales of the item were to be expected. The weather had so far been warm enough to give stimulation to the movement of the material and sellers were looking forward to more of the same. It was estimated that there was at least a good month ahead for the movement of the material and, hoping for a good break on the weather, the trade was expecting that in that time it could move a good quantity of the item.

Earlier in the season there was some doubt as to how much of a demand there would be for the item this year since the last year was not a particularly good one for sales. It was thought that jobbers and retailers as well as housewives might have carried over considerable stocks of the material. By this time, however, it was expected that this surplus was probably pretty well used up and that the demand for the item would now be filled out of new production. There was reportedly enough of the item available to take care of a good demand.

Phenol — Following recent revisions in price of the natural material, the market during the past week was quiet, although final word was not received from all producers on what they might do in the face of the revisions. The USP material did not change in price and there were no indications that there were any revisions for this grade in prospect. The USP was reported to be freely available and the natural was also fairly easy to come by, although it was reported that there were no great surpluses of it to be noted. Demand was at levels that could be called about fair.

Pyridin — There was no particular change to be noted in the market for this material during the past week, either as to the supply and demand situation or the price picture. The pharmaceutical grades were reportedly still in a somewhat tight position as far as supply was concerned and the demand for them continued to be on the strong side. The other grades were not so heavily in demand, but the supply of them was said to be adequate to satisfy the market. Prices during the period were reported to be unchanged and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate days to come.

Solvent Naphtha — Supply and demand of this item remained at about the same levels that had been noted for some time past and there was no particular change to be reported in the price ranges, nor were there any indications that there would be any in the immediate days to come.

Toluol — Price adjustments, which had been taking place over a period of several weeks, seemed to have been pretty well settled by last week and the indications

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were that the market for this item would remain stable for a time. There were no particular changes to be noted in the market last week with regard to either the supply or the demand situation. Supplies were still on the strong side and the demand, although not so good as it was before the first of the year, was still at fairly good levels.

Xylol — This material during the past week was reported to be going along in much the same fashion that it had been for some time past. The supply of it was said to be holding at good levels and the demand was reported to be sufficient to take all of the material of coaltar origin and there seemed to be no immediate danger of any of it backing up on the market. Despite the fact that buyers were reported to be taking up the coaltar production quickly it was said that they were not being forced to wait to have their orders filled. The price schedules were reportedly unchanged during the period under review and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the listings in the immediate future.

Intermediates

Dichlorophenol—There was little change to be noted in the market for this material during the past week. Prices were reported to be holding at their previous levels and the supply and demand picture was reportedly about the same as it had been in the recent past.

Phthalic Anhydride — Prices were reported to be still holding at their previous levels during the period under review and there were no indications that there were any revisions in prospect for the immediate future. It had been said in the past that present schedules would probably be unchanged while labor and raw materials costs remain at their present levels. The supply of the item was more than ample to meet the market and the increased demand that was looked for in the Spring did not come up to levels sufficient to bring supply and demand into balance. Some producers were running on a reduced schedule.

Xylenol Fractions—As forecast recently prices on this material dropped 25c. last week. This was for tanks as well as carloads and less carloads.

Pierce Names Rosenthal N. E. Sales Representative

The F. O. Pierce Company, Long Island City, N. Y., has announced the appointment of William Rosenthal as the firm's sales representative for paints and varnishes in the New England territory. Mr. Rosenthal will make his headquarters at 10 Hummock road, North Quincy, Mass., as a centralized location to serve Pierce dealers in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont.

Tanners Study Problems

—Continued from page 7

and softening of the secondary boycott provisions of the present law.

Irving R. Glass, executive vice-president of the council, in opening the second day's session stressed the problems facing all manufacturers and producers in the light of retailers' insistence upon price merchandise without regard to current costs of production. Retailers tend to lump all products into the same category, although the statistical facts in some cases offer no justification, he said.

Consumers Frames of Mind

For example, he pointed out, in some industries and products the general apprehensions and frame of mind of consumers, of retailers and even of manufacturers are far from warranted. It is not generally appreciated that in the tanning industry the underlying statistical position represents a far cry from the prevailing assumption about most goods which is usually based on the idea of full pipelines and heavy inventories.

In the tanning industry, he added, there has been neither the opportunity nor the inclination since the end of the war for inventories of raw, processed or finished goods to attain anything resembling prewar standards and levels. Since the beginning of this year there has been a decline in tanners' stocks of raw material, as well as finished leathers. He concluded:—

"These facts certainly warrant much greater concern with the need for getting down to cases in merchandising shoes and leather goods, for utilizing the appeal of leather in merchandising sound value, than for any concern with far-fetched and unlikely market developments. It is the tanners, actually, who have to worry about limited raw stock supplies because they know that greater supplies and lower costs are a benefit and a blessing."

Paint, Plastics Materials U.K. Feb. Imports Reported

Imports of paint and plastics materials into the United Kingdom during February of this year, as compared to the corresponding month of 1948, have been reported as follows:—

		February 1949	1948
Pigments and paints—			
Earth colors (except black)	cwt.	47.546	21.343
Carbon blacks from natural gas	cwt.	83.497	62.481
Other blacks, including vegetable, lamp, acetylene and bone black	cwt.	11.863	9.709
Other pigments and extenders, dry	cwt.	82.739	9.435
All other descriptions	cwt.	1.365	1.457
Turpentine	cwt.	6.493	7.949
Plastic materials—			
Synthetic resins, solid and liquid—			
Vinyl resins	cwt.	3.869	3.246
Other descriptions	cwt.	1.165	2.907
Moulding powders—			
Phenol and cresol formaldehyde	cwt.	.....	5.538
Polystyrene	cwt.	4.049	1.593
Other descriptions	cwt.	1.347	5.169
Sheet, rod, tube, film and foil—			
Photographic (including cinematograph film base—			
Cellulose acetate	cwt.	1.327	
Celluloid	cwt.	3.187	4.829
All other descriptions	cwt.	436	783
Gums and resins—			
Arabic	cwt.	19.074	10.488
Copal—			
From British countries	cwt.	1.305	698
From Belgium	cwt.	1.515	4.347
Belgian Congo	cwt.	3.057	13.615
Other foreign countries	cwt.	398	.....
Rosin (colophony)—			
From Portugal	cwt.	.....	108.828
United States	cwt.	.....	35.349
Other foreign countries	cwt.	2.949	.....
Shellac, seedlac and sticklac	cwt.	6.777	11.527
Tragacanth	cwt.	1.139	1.051
All other resins and gums	cwt.	4.279	15.733

Davis Co. Appoints Two

The H. B. Davis Company, Baltimore, Md., has appointed John B. Kelley chief chemist and James A. Cannon head of resin vehicle research. Mr. Kelley was formerly associated with the Wardway Paint Works of the Montgomery Ward Company, and Mr. Cannon was previously with the Murphy Varnish Corporation and the American Cyanamid Company.

Nuodex Assigns Kaiser

Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has appointed C. J. Kaiser to handle technical sales and conduct market research in its northeast central region. Mr. Kaiser was formerly manager of technical sales of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., and had previously been associated with the Standard Varnish Works and the O'Brien Corporation.

Du Pont Has New Sizing Item

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has announced the development of an improved sizing material for nylon continuous-filament yarn. Similar in most respects to the resin textile size, formerly offered under the trade-mark "Tyze 1," the new material has been modified to eliminate dusting and is known as "Tyze 2" resin textile size.

Orleans Visits Europe

Fred A. Orleans, president of the Orleans Company, Long Island City, N. Y., is currently visiting the countries of western Europe. As head of his own dyestuff and intermediates plant, Mr. Orleans will seek to further sales and distribution of these products in France, Belgium, Holland, England and Italy.

Trade Briefs

Belgian Congo's imports of paints and varnishes in the first half of 1948 increased to 1,169 metric tons, valued at 31,835,000 francs, from 687 tons, worth 26,374,000 francs, in the corresponding period of 1947.

Frank L. Sulzberger of Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago, has been named to the National Council of the Joint Defense Appeal, fund-raising arm of the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Carbon black plant to be built at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, England, will be the first factory erected in the United Kingdom under the European Recovery Program. It will produce about 10,000 tons of carbon black annually from material imported from the United States. It is expected to be in full production within two years.

Portugal's imports of paints, other than ready-mixed, in the first six months of 1948 totaled 632 metric tons, valued at 24,630,000 escudos. In 1947, imports of these products amounted to 1,513 tons, worth 59,216,000 escudos. Imports of ready-mixed paints in the first half of this year amounted to 498 tons, valued at 11,855,000 escudos. In 1947, they totaled 1,141 tons, worth 27,722,000 escudos.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Producers of ammonium sulphate do not look for any change in contract prices for 1949-1950. Demand at present is steady and is being fed from production. Potash producers are writing contracts for potassium muriate at former prices and state that demand is strong with buyers endevoring to increase commitments over the preceding year. While labor difficulties have been mostly settled in the phosphate rock industry, one of the largest producing plants was still out at this time of writing. Escalator clauses cover wage increases in phosphate rock production and the tendency of prices is toward a higher level. Demand for superphosphate has continued heavy and the market has maintained a firm position. Sodium nitrate and nitrogen compounds are finding a steady outlet for top dressing uses. The active season for cyanamid is about over with no indication at present of a change in prices. Canadian ammonium nitrate production has been insufficient to meet requirements and shipments are running behind schedule. The feed trade has remained shy of dried blood and tankage and prices here and in Chicago were unchanged. Inquiry has increased for castor pomace with current stocks inadequate to meet demand. Bone meal remained firm and short.

The National Economic Council of the Philippines has recommended that construction of fertilizer plants be included in the projects given top priority under the Government's industrial development program.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Export shipments in February amounted to 62,744 tons and exports for the first two months of 1949 totaled 83,257 tons. In the year 1948, Korea received 158,235 metric tons from the United States valued at $19,719,355. Canadian current shipments are running behind schedule and there has been some cancellation of contracts as production has not been sufficient to level off requirements. No price changes have developed.

Ammonium Sulphate—Steady demand for shipments has prevented stock accumulations and market position remained tight. According to the present views of producers, no important price changes are expected in contract prices for 1949-1950 and no easement in demand is anticipated. Exports for February amounted to 33,265 tons and for the first two months of 1949 shipments totaled 53,286 tons, compared with 26,738 for the same period in 1948.

Bone Meal—Available stocks for prompt shipment have continued short of demand. The position is tight and firm with no new price changes uncovered in either the raw or steamed grades.

Castor Pomace—More interest in this market was noted. Shipments, however, have been confined to contract consumers and the market remained bare of additional offerings.

Cyanamide—Contract shipments have been just about completed for this season and no unusual activity is expected until late next month. At present there is no indication of a price change in sight. Importations in February were 11,158 tons with the total for the first two months in 1949 amounting to 22,585 tons, compared with 17,601 for the corresponding period in 1948.

Dried Blood—Activity has temporarily slowed down in this market and no important sales were reported. Suppliers named $8.00 New York as the last sale and $7.25 per unit of ammonia at Chicago.

Fish Meal—Market conditions have remained quiet and prices have not been stabilized to date. The menhaden fishing season off the North Carolina coast is expected to start next month and it is expected that prices will then assume a definite form. Factories in the Baltimore area are not eager to consider additional "when and if" business at this time.

Nitrogen Compound—Demand has kept ahead of production for this ammonia-nitrogen-dolomite compound and the supply while possibly not as tight as earlier in the year is still short with shipments being fed from production. The only supply easement noted is in the North Carolina area where the availability of sodium nitrate has offered competition for the compound.

Sodium Nitrate—Consumers have continued to take this material freely and both imported and domestic nitrate is moving steadily at former price levels. Importations in February were 88,559 tons.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	74.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Total for the first two months in 1949 was 133,758 tons, compared with 167,575 for the same period a year ago.

Tankage—No unusual activity to note but market steady. Sales reported New York basis at $8 per unit of ammonia and at $7.50 Chicago. Feed trade has not resumed active buying so far this month.

Urea Ammonia Liquor—Current contract prices for the different grades of this material have been extended for shipments over 1949-1950. A special grade of this material containing 37.1 nitrogen is priced at $147.50 per ton works.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—It is stated that increases of 5c. to 6c. per hour have been granted to mine laborers in most localities and strikes have been settled in all but one plant, with a possibility of that being settled shortly. Oil in Florida is now selling at $1.60 per barrel. The escalator clause in contracts is said to permit an advance of 15c. per ton but competition has pervented the realization of this advance in all instances. February exports included 6,272 tons of Florida high grade hard rock, 16,014 tons of Florida land pebble and 11,904 tons of other phosphate rock, making a total of 34,190 tons. In February, 1948, total exports were 102,834 tons and for the same month in 1947 exports amounted to 136,000.

Superphosphate — Market position firm with shipments moving out steadily and in satisfactory volume with the active season approaching its close. Increased producing costs for phosphate rock suggest that higher rock prices may become effective. If these materialize, the background for superphosphate will be strengthened. So far former prices are without quotable change with stocks relatively tight in some areas.

Potashes

While all producers have not announced contract prices for 1949-1950, those who have are writing contracts at former prices. It is stated that buyers are endeavoring to increase commitments and at present it looks as though demand may exceed the supply. Current demand may be described as strong. February imports of muriate amounted to 5,962 tons, making a total for the first two months of 13,982 tons, compared with 7,686 for the same period in 1948.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—The agricultural market is easier here this week. However, prices are unchanged. Business is expected to pickup after July 1. Ruling prices are:—Ammonia nitrate, $73.50 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonia phosphate, $65 per ton for 16/20 grade f.o.b. this city, and $89.30 per ton for 11/48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonia sulphate, $56 in bags. Canadian material same f.o.b. this city. Blood meal, $7 to $7.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $65 for steamed 1/30 meal. Fish meal, $198 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 60 percent California sardine meal. Nitrate of soda, $56 per ton in 100-pound bags f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $5 off for bulk. Potash muriate, 45½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 f.o.b. this city in bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Conservative buying has continued to predominate in the insecticide market. There has been a seasonal gain in the volume of sales but individual transactions have not exceeded the limit of actual requirements. Pyrethrum and rotenone stocks have tightened under reduced inventories and the markets are firm in sympathy with conditions prevailing at primary supply points. No additional price changes were recorded in lead arsenate. DDT sales have been in line with other insecticides except to the dairy industry. It is stated that production last year was substantially below that of 1947 and it was necessary to step up output of technical in 1949 to meet requirements. Unfavorable

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

publicity regarding this material appears to have spent its force but the possibility of lower prices has restricted purchases to actual wants. There is a good export demand for DDT for malaria control abroad, and if it were not for the dollar question, a sizable amount of business could be placed.

Sulphur

Labor difficulties in some of the major consuming industries may tend to ease the demand for sulphur temporarily but the current movement from mines is considered satisfactory and it is stated that the broad field of consumption is reflected in steady shipments. Stocks are meeting requirements readily and former prices are firmly sustained.

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Current Prices

—*Continued from page 35*

Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.15	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	3.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.25	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.41¼	—
Diethyliditniocarbamate, dms., wks.	lb.	1.00	—
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾	.17¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	.18¾
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.85	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls	lb.	.51½	—
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.12	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼	.21¾
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26	.26½
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.42¼	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¼	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¼	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¼	—
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13⅜	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13⅜	—
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13⅜	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14⅛	—
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.28	.29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31	.32
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	.10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots	lb.	.35	.36
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	4.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.95	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.70	—
powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.40	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	.22½
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, gray, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
l.c.l., bags, works	100 lbs.	6.95	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld	lb.	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.23	.23½
normal, dms., works	lb.	.43	.45
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate)			
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.25½	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	—
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75	—
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c... works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½	.39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the May 2 issue of OPD.

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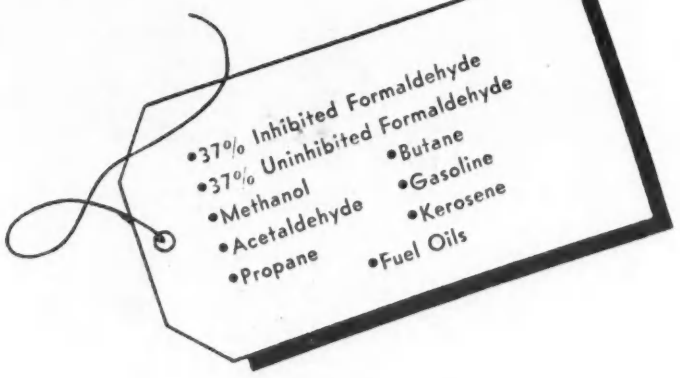

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Petroleum Derivatives

Demand perked up slightly in last week's market for petroleum derivatives. However, the general situation was still not too encouraging, as business in the main continued on the dullish side. With the exception of kerosene and California heavy crude, which were lowered, prices held steady. Stocks were uniformly plentiful.

The flurry of excitement, occasioned by the recent 3-cent reduction in coaltar toluol, died down during the week. In fact, it became fairly evident during the past seven days that makers of petroleum aromatics had decided to do nothing for the present about prices. Observers say that this does not preclude the possibility of downward revisions sometime in the future, but emphasize that any such price cutting will be almost wholly conditional upon the cost of quality-grade crudes.

Meanwhile, calls for pure petroleum aromatics remained slight. The supply position was comfortable. Higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends were in good supply and moderate demand. They were quotationally unchanged, and, in view of the stand-pat attitude on pure aromatics, no adjustments were contemplated.

Inquiry for most aliphatic materials was better. Call for rubber solvents showed particular improvement, due primarily to stepped-up tire production. Nevertheless, naphtha sales in the overall were said to be well back of the volume of business for the corresponding period last year. Offerings continued readily available to all comers. Pricewise, aliphatics were without feature.

Both butane and propane were in ample supply. Demand was slow, a normal seasonal trend. Listings were stable. Heptane, hexane and pentane were similarly firm and in moderate call.

California heavy crude was reduced an average of 25 cents per barrel at some fields. Kerosene was downed four-fifth cent per gallon at New York, New England and Pennsylvania points. The Texas Railroad Commission placed Texas crude oil production allowables for June at 1,987,157 barrels daily, a decrease of 32,285, compared with current production.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—While coaltar toluol was settling down at newly-established, lower price levels, the petroleum derivative held steady. In fact, by last week it was evident that the trade had definitely decided against reductions on petroleum toluol at this time. This, of course, did not rule out the possibility of future decreases, but it was apparent that any downward adjustments on the aromatic would be based on declines in the market for quality grades of crude oil.

Meanwhile, it was still too early to tell whether the coaltar action had cut into petroleum business. Most sellers of petroleum aromatics indicated that there was no appreciable change in the situation. Demand was reported sub-normal, although not entirely dead. Stocks were comfortable.

Call for higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends remained slight. Listings were stable, and, because of the stand-pat attitude taken on pure aromatics, the trade looked for no early change in the situation. The supply position was ample in all areas.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Somewhat better demand was noted in this section last week. However, sales were still below levels of a year ago. Supplies were plentiful throughout the trade, offerings continuing freely available to all buyers. Prices were maintained at 14c. per gallon, East Coast, and at 10⅞c. to 11⅝c., group 3.

Lacquer Diluent—The supply position remained at excellent levels during the past week. Buying interest, up somewhat, was still said to be below par for this time of year. This naphtha was quotationally unchanged, holding at 16c. per gallon, East Coast, and at 12⅛c. and 11⅛c. to 12⅛c., respectively, for toluol-type and benzol-type in group 3.

Mineral Spirits—There were signs that paint makers were about due to reenter the market. Some improvement in inquiry was noted during the past week, and several commitments were said to be for longer than the customary thirty-day periods. However, this late spurt in inquiry apart, sales were believed to be considerably under the volume of business for the corresponding month in 1948. Stocks remained in good availability to all comers. Prices were firm at 14c. per gallon, East Coast, and at 9⅞c. to 10⅝c., group 3.

Rubber Solvents — With the rubber trade moving into high gear, calls were reported on the increase for these aliphatics last week. However, the overall demand was still somewhat under May of last year. Meanwhile, supplies continued at good levels, offerings still available to all comers. Listings were unchanged at 15c. per gallon, East Coast, and at 10⅜c. to 10⅞c., group 3.

Stoddard Solvent — There was some mild heightening of consuming interest last week. However, the volume of business remained below par for this season. The supply position continued good. Prices were steady at 14c. per gallon, East Coast, and at 9⅞c. to 11⅛c., group 3.

V.M.&P. Naphtha — The situation in this section was without particular change during the past week. There was some increase in demand, but overall business was considered off. Stocks were good in all areas. Quotations held firm at 15c. per gallon, East Coast, and at 10⅞c. to 11⅝c., group 3.

Lighter Fractions

Pentane — Call for this material was slow, but steady, last week. Stocks were good everywhere in the trade. Listings were unchanged at 10½c. to 11½c. per gallon, group 3.

Propane—There was no dearth of this liquefied petroleum gas in last week's market, nor was any change in the currently favorable supply picture expected before the early Fall. Buying interest was slow, a normal seasonal trend. Prices were maintained at 3½c. per gallon, group 3.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—There was no change in the market position of this wax last week. Prices were steady at 14c. to 26c. for the 170-175-degree material, at 16c. to 28c. for the 180-185-degree grades, and at 20½c. to 34½c. per pound for the 190-195-degree product.

Paraffin—All types were in ample supply during the past week. Demand was sluggish. Prices were maintained at a range of 6 9/10c. to 8c. per pound for fully-refined wax. Crude-scale was not quoted on the open market.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Heavy-gravity grades were downed 25c. per barrel at some California fields. Postings at other centers remained firm. The trade expected no general decline in crude prices at this time, although it was felt that quality grades would probably be affected by late Summer or early Fall.

The American Petroleum Institute reported daily average crude-oil production for the week ended May 7 at 4,897,000 barrels, or 25,000 barrels below the total of the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 5,172,000 barrels were 101,000 barrels below the level of the preceding week.

Kerosene—Prices were lowered 4½c. at points in New York, New England and Pennsylvania last week.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 7 totaled 272,595,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 271,555,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,340,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,495,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 155,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Cleveland Paint Club First Outing May 26

The first summer outing of the Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will be held at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Rockville, Ohio, on May 26. Tee-off time for golfers will be from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Dinner will be at 6:45 p.m.

Butane Extraction Plant Now Operating in Texas

The Slaughter gasoline plant, a major gas conservation project in west Texas, has started operations and will process casinghead gas from the Slaughter oil field. Formerly, this gas was flared because there was no other use for it in the area. The plant will extract butane, propane and natural gasoline from the gas, and these products and the "dry" gas will then be sold for commercial use.

Dominica Plans Oil Refinery

Plans are being discussed in the Dominican Republic for the launching of a national undertaking in oil refining. The Dominican Secretary for National Economy and other officials are conferring with executives and technicians of International Industrial Consultants. At its present stage, the idea looks to the construction of a $15,000,000 refinery at a place to be determined by the conference. The nature of the operations, expected to have to do mainly with lubricants, also is being studied.

Trade Briefs

Deep Rock Oil Corporation, Chicago, has moved its general sales offices to 616 South Michigan avenue.

Britton Oil Company has acquired a seven-eighths' working interest in three leases in Pontotoc county, Oklahoma with two producing wells.

Robert H. Scholl, associate general counsel of Esso Standard Oil Company, has been named general counsel to succeed Edwin S. Hall, who will continue as a vice-president and director.

R. A. Andresen, formerly chief engineer of California-Texas Oil Company refinery on Bohrein Island in the Persian Gulf, has been appointed assistant chief engineer of the company's eastern division manufacturing department, with headquarters in New York.

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Secondary Butyl Acetate—$CH_3COOCHCH_2(C_2H_5)$
Isopropyl Ether—$C_3H_7OC_3H_7$
Methyl Ethyl Ketone—$CH_3COC_2H_5$

ENJAY HYDROCARBONS

Butadiene—$CH_2{:}CHCH{:}CH_2$
Isobutylene—$CH_2{:}C(CH_3)_2$
Diisobutylene—$CH_2{:}C(CH_3)CH_2C(CH_3)_3$†
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212Y	195-200	2½-5	2½-3½	NIL	NIL
510Y	190-200	4-8	2½-3½	NIL	NIL
SEROX	MELTING POINT	PENETRATION 100 GRAMS 77° 5 SECONDS	COLOR NPA	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION NUMBER
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88	180-185	5-8	5-7	15-25	55-75

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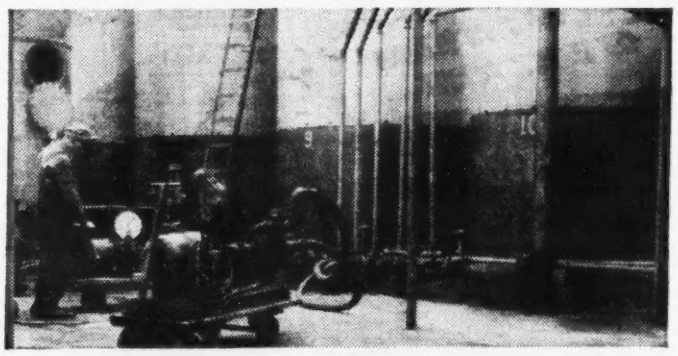

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Protective Coatings Materials

Although news that paint sales are lagging behind last year's volume is hardly a secret to the trade, official confirmation of that fact is provided in figures released by the Bureau of Census today. The Federal agency reports first-quarter business by dollar volume at more than $231,000,000, a decline of approximately 11 percent from levels attained during the first three months of 1948.

In the market for coatings materials last week, declines were noted in imported casein, black copper oxide and shellac. That these adjustments were of minor importance was reflected in the price index, which stood fast at 212.3.

Demand for earth colors was reported to be slightly better, but business in the overall was still back of last year's volume. Producers attributed the inactivity of buyers to the continued presence of large consumer inventories. Prices were maintained, and there were no indications anywhere in the trade of any imminent revisions.

Both lead and zinc pigments settled down at low levels in the wake of recent price cutting. Interest continued at a low ebb, owing primarily to uncertainty over the metals markets. Black copper oxide was down 3½ cents per pound in line with recent falling off in that metal.

Call for pyrophyllite was said to be reasonably brisk, particularly from the insecticide and rubber trades. The leading producer of nylon textile fiber announced plans to expand output shortly. Tricresyl phosphate remained unchanged despite recent reductions in the coaltar acid. Sellers intimated that they contemplated no price action at this time.

Natural resins were without feature. Bleached grades of shellac and TN were off one cent in New York as a result of weakness in the Calcutta market. Demand here with said to be spotty. The better oranges were reported in very narrow supply.

Imported casein slipped another one-quarter cent, but business continued in the doldrums. Indications in the trade are that purchases of skimmed milk powder this year will far exceed 1948 levels.

Prime Pigments

Black, Acetylene—Quotations held steady in last week's market at 13½c. to 19c. per pound. Supplies were viewed as more than ample. Demand was still below seasonal levels.

Black Carbon—Production totaled 110,996,000 pounds during March, according to the Bureau of Mines. This compares with February's output of 99,502,000 pounds and production of 109,691,000 pounds during March, 1948. Production during the first quarter of this year, aggregated 316,498,000 pounds, as against 329,649,000 pounds for the corresponding three months in 1948.

March shipments of 101,839,000 pounds represented a gain over February's 98,178,000 pounds, but a shrinkage from the 109,937,000 pounds shipped during March of last year. Shipments during the first three months of 1949 amounted to 294,041,000 pounds, compared with 320,362,000 pounds for the first quarter of 1948.

Producers' stocks at the close of March were reported at 138,777,000 pounds, as opposed to 129,620,000 pounds on February 28 and 81,691,000 pounds on March 31, 1948. Exports of carbon black, according to the Department of Commerce, totaled 31,400,000 pounds in March, compared with 26,422,000 pounds in February and 28,984,000 pounds in March of last year. First quarter exports this year totaled 86,772,000 pounds, against 80,365,000 pounds during the first three months of 1948.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., ¼c. per lb.
Copper oxide, black, 3½c. per lb.
Rosin, Savannah, F-N, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
TN, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
212.3	212.3	215.0	207.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Black, Synthetic Iron Oxide — Prices were maintained throughout the trade during the week, and there was no indication of any imminent change. Demand was reported to have picked up a little, but business in the overall was still said to be lagging behind last year's volume. Stocks continued good.

Brown, Metallic — Buying inquiry remained on the dullish side during the past seven days. Stocks were readily available to all comers. This section was quotationally unchanged at 3c. to 3¼c. per pound.

Brown, Sap Crystals—Consumers continued to work off inventories last week. As a result, producers reported continued inactivity in the market. The supply position remained ample. Listings were maintained at 12c. per pound for the crystals and 13c. for the powdered.

Brown, Sienna—The business situation, though not as bad as March, was still slow during the week. Producers attributed lack of buying interest to the fact that trade sales have not been moving in sufficient volume. This, of course, has resulted in large consumer inventories of sienna pigments, which in turn has brought about a quiet tone at the producing level. Supplies were everywhere ample. Prices were unchanged, and the trade anticipated no adjustments in the immediate future.

Brown, Synthetic Iron Oxide — Listings were unchanged at 12½c. per pound, less carlot. Supplies were good, However, demand, though up a little during the past seven-day period, was still reported under par for this season.

Brown, Umber — Both burnt and raw grades were in excellent availability during the period under review. However, call was slight, owing primarily to persistently large stocks held by consumers. Quotations were without variance, and sellers expected no imminent change in the situation.

Brown, Vandyke—Business was reported to be coming back a little last week, but the general market tone continued dull. Stocks were in good availability. Prices were steady at 9¾c. to 12c. per pound.

Copper Oxide — The black grade was lowered 3½c. in line with recent metal declines. Following are current market quotations:—Black, 24½c. to 27½c., and red, 26½c. to 29¾c. per pound.

Lead Pigments—The market settled down at new lower levels last week in the wake of recent reductions of ½c. to 1c. per pound. Sellers indicated that there were still no signs of any improvement in business conditions, buyers holding back because of their uncertainty over the present price structure. Consumer inventories were not believed to be very heavy. Producers stocks remained ample.

Red, Indian—The supply position continued excellent during the week, as demand in the overall remained on the sluggish side. Some slight pick-up in inquiry was noted, but business in the main was

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: March

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in March, 1949, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $88,102,455. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Included are data on sales of water-thinned paints and nitrocellulose lacquers, which formerly were published separately but have since been discontinued. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1948 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales: Total	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish	Industrial sales: Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1949—March	$84,102,435	$45,681,943	$30...34,074	$22,978,193	$7,255,881	$8,186,438
Total, 3 months	231,253,053	125,428,650	84,307,844	64,080,747	20,227,097	21,516,550
1948—March	91,685,412	47,074,326	35,328,179	26,720,250	8,607,929	9,282,907
Total, 3 months	258,632,677	135,205,890	97,230,580	73,015,466	24,215,114	26,195,907

* Revised.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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still said to be well back of last year's volume. Primary reason given for buying inactivity was the continued presence of large consumer inventories. Prices were steady, and there were no indications of any changes in the immediate future.

Red, Iron Oxide — There were ample stocks last week of Persian Gulf, Spanish and pure oxides. Interest, though up slightly, was still considerably below levels of the corresponding month in 1948. Prices were maintained in the trade, and there was little likelihood of any early revision of present schedules. Synthetic red oxide was quoted at 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound. Persian Gulf brought 6¾c. to 7c., while Spanish oxide ranged from 5¼c. to 6½c. per pound. Importations during the week totaled 200 barrels of red oxide from Malaga.

Red, Venetian—Prices were steady at a range of 3½c. to 4 9/10c. per pound, depending on grade. No changes were contemplated. Call was still slow. Stocks were abundant.

Yellow, Iron Oxide—Good quantities of both natural and synthetic yellow oxide continued to be offered for immediate shipment last week. Demand remained sub-normal for this season, although some mild improvement was noted by isolated sellers. Prices were without change. Synthetic yellow sold at 9c. to 9¼c. per pound. Natural ranged from 1.41c. to 2.75c. per pound.

Zinc Pigments—Prices levelled off during the week following recent declines of ½c. to ¾c. per pound. Buyers still showed no enthusiasm, due primarily to continued instability of the metal markets. Consumer inventories were believed small. Producers stocks continued ample.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Supplies continued plentiful throughout the trade. Demand was dull. Prices were maintained. Arrivals last week totaled 2,300 bags of whiting from Avonmouth, Liverpool and Antwerp.

Clay—Importations during the past seven days aggregated 896 bags of clay from Avonmouth and 72 bags of kaolin from London.

Kyanite—Imported during the period under review were 301 tons of kyanite ore from Calcutta and Mombasa.

Magnesium Silicate—With the exception of one seller, who reported good demand, business remained on the dullish side during the past week. Stocks were regarded as ample. Prices were without variance. Arrivals totaled 500 bags of talc from Marseille.

Mica—Supplies were excellent last week. Demand was slow, but steady. Prices were unchanged. Imported were 5,025 cases of mica from London, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Calcutta and Fort Dauphin.

Pyrophyllite — Demand was reported reasonably brisk, particularly from the insecticide and rubber trades. The supply position continued plentiful. Prices were steady. Standard ranged from $11 to $15 per ton. No. 3 was at $9.50. The insecticide grade commanded $9 to $10 per ton, and the rubber grade, 140 mesh, brought $7.

Synthetic Resins

The leading manufacturer of nylon textile fiber last week announced plans to expand its production shortly. The company recently acquired a new intermediate plant in Texas. Meanwhile, the resins market was without noticeable change. Supplies were heavy. Prices were maintained on all lines.

Natural Resins

Demand in the New York market was not especially brisk last week, despite recent lowerings. With the exception of No. 1 dammar, which continued short, all gums were in good availability. Arrivals during the past seven days totaled 58 bags and 193 baskets of copal gum from Manila and Macassar, respectively, and 198 bags of dammar from Singapore.

Shellac—Reflecting weakness in the Calcutta market, New York prices on bleached grades and TN lac fell off 1c. last week. Lemon grades, which remained in narrow supply, held firm at 68c. to 69c. for No. 1 and 66c. to 67c. for No. 2. Superfine was similarly steady at 64c. to 65c. Bleached, bonedry dropped to a range of 63½c. to 66c., while refined declined to 73½c. to 76c. TN was down to a market quotation of 60c. to 61c. per pound. Buying here was said to be spotty. Arrivals during the week totaled 200 bags of buttonlac, 175 bags of garnetlac, 205 bags of kireelac, 2,450 bags of seedlac and 1,940 bags of shellac from Kohsichang, Bangkok, Calcutta and Rotterdam.

Lacquer Materials

Tricresyl Phosphate—Schedules on both coaltar and petroleum grades held fast last week in the wake of recent reductions on low-boil and high-boil cresylic acid. Furthermore, the trade indicated that no immediate action on existing quotations was anticipated. Stocks, meanwhile, remained ample. Business was on the slow side. Coaltar ranged from 37c. to 38½c., while petroleum was at 36½c. to 38½c. per pound.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Imported slipped another ¼c. per pound during the week, as business remained in the doldrums. Domestic held firm at 20c. Argentine was quoted at 18c. per pound. Both listings were entirely nominal because of the lack of buying. Importations during the past seven days totaled 880 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

Commodity Credit Corporation for the week ended May 13 purchased 6,659,006 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder and 5,182,245 pounds of roller

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process. The trade believes that this year's program shows definite indications of far exceeding 1948 milk powder purchases. However, there has been no visible effect on the price of domestic casein.

Glue—Apart from high-test grades of hide glue, which remained scarce, supplies for all grades, both bone and hide, were in excellent availability. Business was sluggish in the main, although call for the excepted hide grades continued heavy. Prices were maintained. Arrivals during the week totaled 20 bags of bones from Buenos Aires and 300 bags of gluestock from Calcutta.

Graphite—Importations during the past week totaled 9,590 bags of graphite from Colombo and Tamatave.

Gypsum—Arrivals during the past seven days aggregated 16,597 tons and 306 bags of crude gypsum from Hantsport and Liverpool, respectively.

Naval Stores

The Chemical and Health Products Branch reported Portugal's exports of rosin for the first half of 1948 at 35,689 metric tons, valued at 170,299 escudos (one escudo equals approximately 4c., United States currency). In the year 1947 exports of this material aggregated 49,799 tons, worth 211,564 escudos.

Exports of turpentine during the first six months of 1948 were 4,900 tons, worth 26,215 escudos, compared with 9,032 tons, or 68,281 escudos, for the corresponding period in 1947.

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended May 20 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.i., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$7.30	$8.05
D	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.30	8.05
E	6.20	6.20	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.30	8.05
F	6.45	6.42	6.52	6.45	6.42	7.30	8.05
G	6.50	6.42	6.52	6.45	6.42	7.30	8.05
H	6.50	6.42	6.52	6.45	6.42	7.30	8.05
I	6.50	6.42	6.52	6.45	6.42	7.30	8.05
K	6.50	6.42	6.52	6.45	6.42	7.30	8.05
M	6.50	6.45	6.52	6.45	6.42	7.30	8.05
N	6.50	6.45	6.52	6.45	6.42	7.30	8.05
WG	6.50	6.46	6.52	6.46	6.42	7.35	8.10
WW	6.53	6.51	6.52	6.52	6.52	7.45	8.20
X	6.53	6.51	6.52	6.52	6.52	7.45	8.20
	Drums						
Sales	490	600	673	200	871		
Receipts	1,599	1,237	2,101	674	316		
Shipments					97		
Stocks	25,058	26,295	28,396	29,070	29,289		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
Per gal	.37¾	.38	.38	.38	.38	.48	.57
Sales, bbls.	160	160	160	480	160		
Receipts, bbls.	418	201	337	358	463		
Shipments, bbls.	345	...	275	113	810		
Stocks, bbls.	7,338	7,539	7,619	7,864	7,517		

Sonneborn Introduces New Plastic Finish

A new plastic finished, "Phenoplast," which will be distributed nationally by L. Sonneborn, Inc., New York, was introduced by the company at a luncheon in the Belmont Plaza hotel on May 17. The finish is being produced by the Phenoplast Corporation.

It is composed of a 100 percent phenolic resin solution which is applied as a liquid and polymerizes to a hard coating at room temperature by the action of a catalyst which is added to the solution just before application. The material is claimed to be durable, chemical resistant and to have good wear resistance.

N. Y. Paint Technicians Outing at Neptune June 4

The New York Paint & Varnish Production Club will hold its annual outing at the Jumping Brook Country Club, Neptune, N. J., on June 4.

The event will feature sports and various games such as golf, badminton, table tennis, horseshoe pitching, darts, and cards. Events start as early as 8 a.m. Luncheon will be served from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and dinner at 7 p.m., followed by the usual awarding of prizes.

Trade Briefs

Taber Instrument Corporation, North Tonawanda, N. Y., has published a new catalogue describing plastic fabricating machines.

Charles M. Wilson, manager of the Fresno, Calif., branch of the General Paint Corporation, has retired after more than thirty-six years service with the company.

M. C. Price, manager of credits and accounts for the Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, Newark, has been elected president of the New Jersey Association of Credit Executives.

McDougall-Butler Company, paint manufacturer, and the municipal housing authority of Buffalo, N. Y., have completed negotiations whereby the housing authority will acquire the company's plant site for $300,000. It will become part of the city's new housing project. The paint firm is seeking a new location in Buffalo.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.	Southern Solvents & Chemicals Co.	1854 Jeffersen Highway
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	Philipp Bros. Chemicals, Inc.	511 Westminster Street
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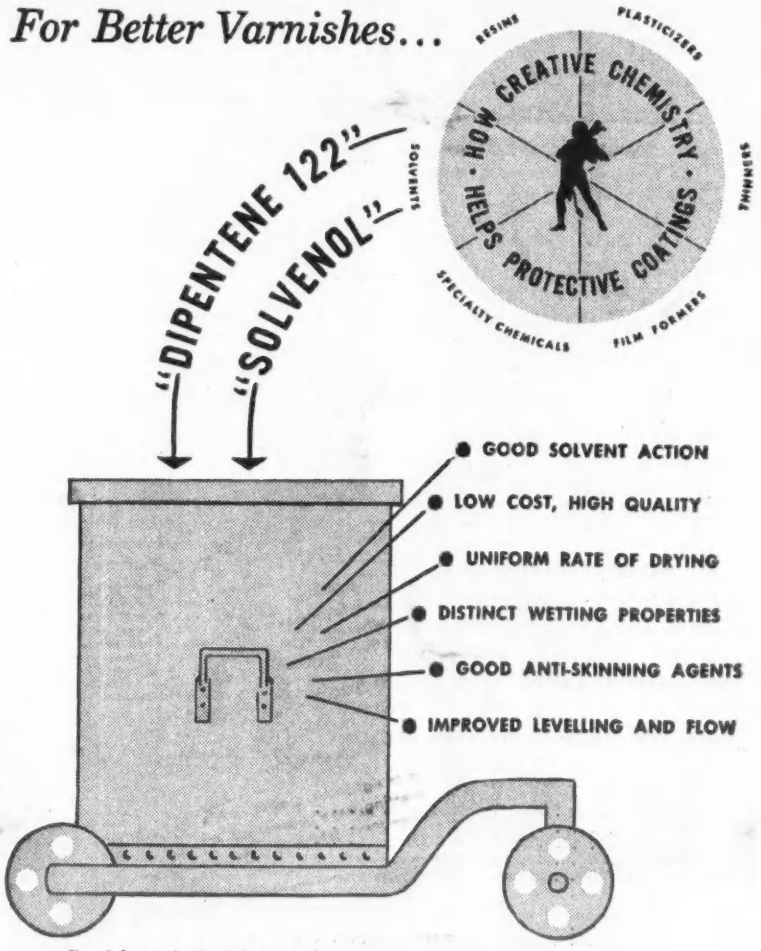

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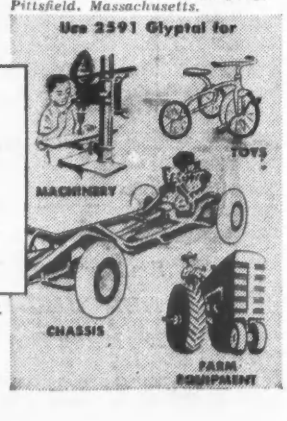
Properties of 2591 Glyptal

Solids content—weight	59-61%	Hardness	Excellent
Solvent	Xylene	Gloss	Excellent
Viscosity (G-H)	Z1-Z3	Gloss retention	Excellent
Color (Gardner)	10 Max.	Color retention—air-dry	Good
Acid No. of solution	7 Max.	Water resistance	Excellent
Pounds per gallon	8.3	Oil, gasoline resistance	Very Good
Pigment compatibility	Very Good	Specific gravity	1.10
Air-dry—set	Very Fast	Phthalic anhydride	28%
Through dry	Excellent	Oil acids content	28%
Baking speed	Very Fast	Type of oil	Drying



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Philadelphia Paint Club Elects Wescott President

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club elected G. H. Wescott of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. president of the club for the coming year at a meeting held May 18 at the Engineers Club. Other officers elected were John P. Harner of the Glidden Company, Reading, Pennsylvania, vice-president; D. W. Munson of Eastern States Paint & Varnish Company, secretary; A. W. Crompton of McClosky Varnish Company, treasurer, and N. T. Phelps as the club Federation representative.

Pennsalt Assigns Weppner To Specialties Sales Staff

Richard A. Weppner has been appointed to the sales staff of the special chemicals division of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. Mr. Weppner, who spent two and one-half years during the war as chairman of the chemical branch of the War Production Board's conservation division, will take over active sales work in the east on the company's corrosion resistant cements and paints.

New York Paint Club Plans Golf Outing

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a golf outing at the Essex County Country Club, West Orange, N. J., on May 18. The day is planned as a practice round to select the club's team to compete for the De Lore Trophy, and a second practice round has been tentatively scheduled for the early part of June.

Hercules Powder Dedicates Varnish Patents to Public

Three United States Patents covering rosin-base resins and their formulation in coatings have been dedicated by the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., to the public use of the United States. The varnishes and other coatings covered are described as producing with the use of soft-drying oils all the desirable characteristics of coatings made with tung or other fast-drying or hard-drying oils.

Details on the right to use these patents —No. 2,322,197, No. 2,344,194 and No. 2,347,923—without royalty or other compensation may be got by communicating with the Hercules company.

Plastics Materials '47 Census Data Published

Manufacturers in the plastics materials industry shipped products valued at $483,400,000 during 1947, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This is an increase of 480 percent over the $83,300,000 value of products reported by this industry in 1939, when the last Census of Manufactures was taken. Value added by manufacture in the industry during 1947 amounted to $200,300,000, an increase of about 400 percent over the $39,700,000 value added in 1939.

Production worker employment in the industry averaged 22,212 in 1947 as compared with 7,191 in 1939. Wages paid to production workers increased 536 percent from $10,100,000 in 1939 to $64,300,000 in 1947. The industry's expenditures for new plant and equipment during 1947 totaled $50,700,000 as compared with $4,400,000 for 1939.

Trade Briefs

Carbon black plants to be established in Romania are expected to be in operation in August, 1949, and January, 1950, according to a recent report from Bucharest.

H. L. Jones, president of the General Paint Corporation, San Francisco, has left on an inspection tour of the company's mid-continent and eastern properties.

Robert A. Harris, development chemist in the research laboratory of the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, has been elected secretary of the Technical and Scientific Societies Council of Cincinnati.

L. Francis Case, Central Paint & Varnish Works, and Robert I. Wishnick, Witco Chemical Company, will head the 1949 drive of the paints, chemicals, oils and rubber division of the United Jewish Appeal.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

An easier tone prevailed in the oils and fats market last week and price reductions took place for all edible oils. Price index declined to 128.4, compared with 130.0, the previous week and 228.9 for this time last year.

The sharpest break occurred in peanut oil, which was cut 1 cent as a result of slackened demand and liberal releases of peanuts by the government, but the market later regained one-half cent. Cottonseed oil was weaker and declined three-quarter cent. Light sales took place at the lower level. Corn oil was easier and was reduced one-quarter cent per pound. Soybean oil also was dropped one-quarter cent.

Coconut oil was scarce on spot and fairly steady, while prompt and forward deliveries were slashed one-half cent. Copra was firmer and advanced $2.50 per ton.

Recent heavy export business in tallow and grease absorbed the large quantities and leading producers were reported sold up for first half of June. Export inquiry slackened late in the week, though the market remained steady. Soapmakers purchased moderate quantities of tallow and grease at unchanged quotations.

Consuming inquiry for tung oil fell off. The market was unchanged and more or less nominal, with intimations that a firm bid could shade quotations. Linseed oil was quiet and appeared none too steady. Oiticica oil remained firm, though business was confined to immediate requirements.

Demand for vegetable waxes continued slow last week. The firmest on the list was carnauba, reflecting the extension of floor prices for shipment from Brazil. Stocks on spot were light and were lifted from 1 to 5 cents per pound, as to grade. Candellila was easier and reduced 3 cents and montan wax 2 cents per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba, chalky, 5c. per lb.
No. 3, N. C., crude, 2c. per lb.
ref., 2c. per lb.
yellow, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Candelilla wax, 3c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ¾c. per lb.
Montan wax, 2c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
128.4	130.0	126.9	228.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Cottonseed Oil

Trend of prices for bleachable cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange was downward and substantial losses were registered for the week. Trading was limited and market sagged under liquidation which was centered in the July option, influencing later deliveries. Weakness in crude cottonseed oil and lard was dominant factors.

Crude oil declined ¾c. per pound, with light trading at 11c. tankcars, f.o.b. mills, in the Southeast and Valley and 10¾c. nominal Texas. Some mills in the Southeast were closed for the season.

Disappearance of refined cottonseed oil totaled 322,550 barrels in March, compared with 307,590 barrels in February and 249,680 barrels, in March last year. Total consumed for the current season, August-March were 2,468,880 barrels, against 2,312,620 barrels for the same period last season. Visible supply of oil and seed was estimated an amounted to 1,674,900 barrels at the end of March, against 1,928,400 barrels in February and 1,022,900 barrels for the same month last year.

Refined cottonseed oil exports for the first quarter, January-March totaled 14,060,000 pounds, against 14,432,000 pounds for the same period last year and crude cottonseed oil shipments were 10,528,000 pounds compared with 1,648,000 pounds.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended May 20 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	28	14.25	14.10	Expired
July	65	14.17	13.25	13.33@13.37
September	139	13.72	12.98	13.08@13.10
October	24	13.90	12.45	12.68—12.80
December	4	12.95	12.35	12.10@12.30
January	..	....	....	12.10N
March	..	....	....	12.10N
May	..	....	....	12.10N

Total sales—846 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis—Trading very light, crude cottonseed oil was sold at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, Valley. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted at $56 per ton, Memphis, nearby shipment. Cottonseed cake held at $51 per ton, bulk, Valley, May-June.

Linseed Oil

Quiet demand continued to dominate this market. Consumers limited business to small drum lots and to the withdrawal of oil against former orders. Raw oil in tankcars for May-June delivery ranged from 27.60c. to 27.80c. per pound, depending upon seller. Drum lots, however, was based on the outside figure. Offerings of raw oil from California and Texas were reported at 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York for June delivery and 20c. for July, same basis. Buying interest for tung oil has slackened and the market was quoted nominally at 21c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery, New York.

Flaxseed stocks of 29,038,000 bushels were in all storage positions on April 1, compared with 18,588,000 bushels a year earlier. Stocks on January 1, 1949 were 39,254,000 bushels. Disappearance in the January-March quarter totaled 10,216,000 bushels. In this period processors consumed 8,842,000 bushels, according to the Bureau of the Census. Disappearance, from the supply of 59,750,000 bushels on July 1, 1948 is computed at 30,712,000 bushels, while in the July-March period processors reported consumption of 29,148,000 bushels.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed oil was very quiet, buyers taking only what was needed to maintain operations in and ignoring anything beyond immediate needs. Prices at Minneapolis held at 27c. per pound, carlots, with very few takers of carlot volume. Most of the business was in cooperage lots and even some of the larger buyers, who normally would be in the market for larger amounts, were eking out an existence with a few barrels of oil. Government continued to take bulk of production with mills operating at a fairly good rate.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	9,060,000	7,500,000
Since Sept. 1	218,758,200	274,314,000

Flaxseed—Trading was at a standstill. Seed receipts were nil last week.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed, oil and meal trades were dead, no flaxseed appearing in the Minneapolis market (only one car in 10 days), oil buyers taking only essential amounts and meal buyers languid. The skies opened up on May 16, however, sprinkled the flaxseed belt on both sides of the border and the outlook was much improved as the period ended, good top soil moisture in the important areas of the flax belt, planting operations in the delayed areas in full swing and statisticians again adjusting their acreage figures upward. Private surveys indicate that flaxseed acreage will be between 4,000,000 and 4,250,000 acres. Many of the more conservative lean toward the lower figure but others are quite certain that the final planted acreage will run close to 4,250,000.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week	1,700	192,100	.....	54,400
Since Sept. 1	27,522,100	19,614,700	5,572,800	3,482,500

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Business was confined to actual requirements. Market was unchanged and fairly steady.

Coconut—Trading was improved for prompt and forward delivery. Crude oil was sold at 15½c., tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for May shipment a net decline of ½c. for the week. Sales also were reported at 15c. for first half June shipment and 14½c. for second half. July was 13¾c. asked.

Copra—Market was steady at $185 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast for prompt shipment with bids at $5 less. Trading was slow.

Corn—This market was easier, off ¼c. per pound. Crude oil sales took place at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was nominal at 14½c. to 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, same basis.

Oiticica—Sales of less carlots were noted at 16¾c. per pound, drums, for spot delivery. Offers were limited and ranged up to 17½c., according to seller and quantity.

Olive—Business showed no signs of improvement and the market continued dull and easy. Quotations were unchanged, but could have been shaded for moderate sized quantities. Production of olive oil in Italy from the 1948-49 olive crop was indicated

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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(HYDREX)
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Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Specialty Fatty Acid
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A FREE-FLOWING STEARIC ACID IN BEAD FORM

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Measures, Weighs, Mixes and Melts Quickly

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Fatty Acids
Glycerine
Pitch—and
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- uniform consistency
- melting point same as Carnauba; higher than Candelilla
- available NOW from spot stocks

Concord #159 has physical and chemical characteristics which compare favorably with refined Carnauba Wax and which are vastly superior to Candelilla for most purposes. It has a melting point of 84°C. Concord #159 is well suited for waxes of all kinds and especially desirable in wax finishes for leather.

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CARNAUBA WAX REPLACEMENT • FATTY ACIDS-DISTILLED
CANDELILLA WAX • REFINED TALL OIL

Margarin Output Larger

Margarin production totaled 80,184,760 pounds in March, compared with 76,040,760 pounds in February and 71,835,406 pounds in March, 1948, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

	March Pounds 1949	1948
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	67,435,349	65,815,374
Withdrawn tax-paid	67,090,617	68,673,002
Used in Uncolored Margarin		
Butter flavor	3,210	208
Coconut oil		82,985
Corn oil	277,235	79,432
Cottonseed oil	34,729,674	35,475,931
Derivative of glycerin	92,445	109,235
Diacetyl	169	313
Lecithin	161,732	94,855
Milk	11,319,362	11,066,605
Monostearin	58,964	64,789
Neutral lard	388,159	201,318
Oleo oil	358,057	141,636
Oleo stearin	287,937	252,253
Oleo stock	42,340	16,152
Peanut oil	50,769	873,159
Salt	2,0[illegible]5,588	2,000,696
Soda, benzoate of	46,399	48,314
Sodium sulphoacetate	5,313	4,056
Soybean flakes	385	
Soybean oil	18,894,432	16,164,918
Vitamin concentrate	10,357	10,203
Total	68,759,557	66,687,063
Production of colored oleomargarin	12,749,411	6,020,032
Withdrawn tax-paid	11,873,294	5,640,245
Used in Colored Margarin		
Butter flavor	1,197	37
Coconut oil		234,220
Color	6,033	4,149
Corn oil	60,294	4,539
Cottonseed oil	6,089,058	3,251,946
Derivative of glycerin	15,841	10,498
Diacetyl	33	11
Lecithin	25,209	7,046
Milk	2,131,067	1,016,626
Monostearin	8,834	9,592
Neutral lard	9,250	18,230
Oleo oil	14,800	10,794
Oleo stock	1,850	500
Peanut oil	1,846	43,304
Salt	401,672	182,509
Soda, benzoate of	7,103	3,612
Soybean flakes	150	
Soybean oil	4,269,349	1,289,677
Vitamin concentrate	1,982	579
Total	13,045,218	6,080,709

at 107,720 short tons, 38 percent of the 284,100 tons officially reported from the 1947-48 crop. The low quality of the 1948-49 oil crop is reported as the poorest in the last 20 years.

Peanut—Release of peanuts by the government reported sufficient to make 150 tankcars, of oil, broke this market wide open and prices declined ½c. per pound. Trading was active on a scale downward to 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills Southeast and 11¾c., Texas. Market became firmer later and sales were reported at 12½c. and 12c. bid.

Soybean—Consuming inquiry was light and the market was unsettled. Crude oil was sold at 11c. and 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for May shipment. June and July-September were moved to 10½c. Refined edible was easier and quoted 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

About 114,000,000 bushels of soybeans remained in all storage positions on April 1, the Bureau of Agricultural Economic reported which were 29 percent larger than a year ago and the largest for the date since 1943. Included are 36,300,000 bushels at processing plants, as enumerated by the Bureau of the Census, and commercial stocks of 7,200,000 bushels at terminals, reported by the Production and Marketing Administration. The Crop Reporting Board estimated that 19,200,000 bushels were stored in interior mills, elevators and warehouses and 51,600,000 bushels remained on farms. Farm stocks are the largest April 1 stocks since 1943.

Disappearance of soybeans is indicated at 108,400,000 bushels, largest for the period in the seven years of record. Since October 1, over 96,000,000 bushels were processed for oil. In the same portion of the 1947-48 season, disappearance was 100,500,000 bushels, of which processors used 87,700,000 bushels.

Tung — Consuming interest slackened and the market was entirely nominal. Tankcars were quoted at 21c. per pound, New York, with intimations that firm bids could have shaded this figure. Trading in domestic oil was quite active and business was reported from 20c. to 20½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southern mills, with producers holding at the higher figure.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market remained steady, reflecting the recent heavy export business. Inquiry for export was not as active as the week previous. Yellow grease attracted most attention for shipment. Domestic buyers continued to purchase fair sized quantities at unchanged quotations.

Lard—Prices were easier and were more or less nominal. Export business was reported light, while domestic demand continued quiet and spotty. Cash lard was quoted at 11¼c. per pound, loose, Chicago. Lard stocks at Chicago totaled 82,670,470 pounds, May 14, compared with 83,592,370 pounds, April 30 and 69,128,868 pounds, May 14, last year. Stocks of lard and rendered pork fat in the United States totaled 138,278,000 pounds, May 1, compared with 157,272,000 pounds, April 1 and 138,924,000 pounds, May 1, last year. The May 1 five-year average is 177,952,000 pounds.

Exports of lard from the United States amounted to 131,942,000 pounds, during January-March against 96,032,000 pounds for the same period last year.

Tallow—Although export inquiry was not as active as a week ago, the market was steady. Recent export business absorbed large quantities and stocks of the better grades were reportly materially reduced. Fancy was sold at 8¼c. per pound, drums, f.a.s., and 8½c. asked. Soapmakers purchased moderate quantities at unchanged quotations last week. Inedible tallow exports from the United States totaled 63,682,000 pounds during the first quarter, January-March, compared with 5,892,000 pounds for the same time in 1948.

Animal Oils

Degras—Tight supply condition kept this market firm. Prices of common and neutral grades were maintained at former levels. Arrivals of common degras totaled 933 drums and 50 barrels, at New York last week.

Grease Oils—Small lot business continued to characterize this market. Quotations were unchanged and ruled steady.

Oleo Oil — Business was spasmodic. Extra was unchanged and steady at 12½c. per pound, tierces, New York.

Oleo Stearine—Business was restricted to actual requirements. Quotations were unchanged and nominal at 10c. per pound, barrels, New York delivery.

Fish Oils

Crude Fish Oils—Lack of buying interest kept this market nominal at 6½c. per pound, loose, works for forward delivery.

Refined Fish Oils — This market con-

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tinued unsettled and was merely nominal. Asking prices could have been shaded for carlots business.

Whale—Production of whale oil, including sperm oil in the Southern Hemisphere for the 1948-49 season is estimated at 438,000 short tons, compared with 431,000 tons, the previous season and 529,500 tons prewar. The output of whale oil in the Southern Hemisphere accounts for 95 percent of the world's production. The output of whale oil in the 1948-49 season was slightly less than the previous season, whereas sperm oil increased about 40 percent.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Demand was fairly active for prompt delivery. Export inquiry was moderate. Market remained steady, with the firmness in pressing stock. Quotations were unchanged.

Stearic Acid—Good export demand, combined with steady basic materials featured this market. Prices of all grades were unchanged and well held.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Export demand held the market firm. Domestic demand continued fairly good. Quite a few oil mills have closed for the season making offerings scattered and limited. Cake was offered in the Valley at $52 per ton for May-June shipment and $50 July shipment. Cottonseed meal forty-one percent sacked was offered at $56 per ton basis Memphis and Valley points for May and June shipment. Offerings out of Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas were scattered, market ranging from $59 to $62 for 41 percent for June shipment. Very little meal offered for May shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market was weaker and declined $2 per ton. Business was slow. Active request against former contracts.

Minneapolis—Prices continued to decline with new process 34 percent meal at $52.50 per ton and old process 34 percent at $54.50. These prices quoted for immediate and nearby shipment with discounts available for shipment during the first half of June. Crushers said that they were finding a very limited outlet for meal in forward positions but shipments from Minneapolis were at a high rate.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	12,000,000	9,600,000
Since Sept. 1	198,160,000	175,790,000

Peanut Meal—Market for peanut meal still depends upon the government releasing peanuts. Early last week enough peanuts were released to produce approximately 2,000 tons peanut meal and additional quantities were expected later. Old process meal 45 percent was offered at $55 to $56 per ton, basis South Alabama and South Georgia for June shipment and 41 percent old process, at $5 less in South Alabama. Market held steady on 45 percent and 41 percent new process meal at $55 and $50 respectively basis South Alabama, with bulk $3.50 less, May-June shipment.

Soybean Meal — Market advanced sharply on western soybean meal with most supplies of southeastern meal exhausted. A very small tonnage of southeastern soybean meal was sold at $68 per ton sacked, basis western Florida. Bulk 41 percent meal was held at $62 to $63 f.o.b Decatur May shipment, $61 June shipment and $60 July. Demand for soybean meal in the southeast has been good.

Waxes

Beeswax — Business was confined to small quantities for actual needs. Quotations of crude and refined grades were without change.

Candelilla—Price trend was lower and crude wax was offered freely without attracting buyers interest. Orders for sizeable quantities could have further shaded quotations. Crude was nominal at 39c. to 45c. per pound, as to quantity. Refined also was easier at 44c. to 47c., same basis.

Carnauba—This market was firmer on the spot and reflected the high cost of replacements. Supplies on the spot were light and closely held. Chalky was advanced about 5c. per pound, owing to the prohibition of exports from Brazil. Sellers raised quotations to 75c. to 76c. per pound, on spot, as to quantity. No. 3 North country crude was firmer at 79c. to 80c. and refined, 84c. to 85c., with sales noted at these prices for spot delivery. Yellow No. 1, was in limited supply and lifted to $1.09 to $1.10 per pound and No. 2 to $1.07 to $1.09, as to quantity.

Montan—Demand was inactive. Prices were lower, off 2c. per pound. Domestic crude was quoted at 31c. to 32c. and imported at 26c. per pound, spot delivery.

Ouricury—Inquiry for refined wax was quiet. Prices were easy at 76c. to 77c. per pound, on spot.

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SURPLUS EQUIPMENT

of World's Leading PLASTIC PLANT

3—Porter Stainless Steel Conical Blenders; 26"x 28"; 5'x5'6" and 7'8"x10"; one plain steel Porter Blender 26"x28".

12—Abbe and Patterson Ball and Pebble Mills from 24"x18" to 6'x16'; some porcelain lined; others chrome manganese lined; a few heavy duty unlined steel Ball Mills; several multi unit jar mills.

8—Farrell Birmingham and Thropp Rubber and Plastic Mills up to 50" mills.

Stokes Model T Tablet Press; maximum tablet 1½"x 1¼"; up to 70 per minute; many other Stokes, Colton and Kux Single Punch and Rotary Tablet Machines available in the FMC stock.

Heavy Duty Jacketed Double Arm Mixers from 2½ gal. Vacuum type Mixer to 150 gal. Standard makes such as Baker Perkins, J. H. Day, Read, others.

1—Gedge Gray Heavy Duty Ribbon Type Mixer; 96 cu. ft. capacity; bowl dimensions are 42"x45"x 120" long; other Mixers of this type in the FMC stock up to 5,000 lbs.

W. & P. Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; geared both ends; bowl size 33"x40"x 32"; hydraulic tilt . . . and screw tilt.

1—J. H. Day Mogul Jacketed Mixer; 2½ gal. 12" x9"x10" with Vacuum cover.

3—Jacketed Double Arm Mixers; 4 gal. and 15

3—Link Belt Bucket Elevators; steel enclosed casing 34"x14"; with S.S. Buckets 4"x7"; one unit 14' high, other 57' high.

2—Copper Jacketed and Agitated Vacuum Stills; 60"x69".

1—Jumbo Extrusion Press, reciprocating type; 12" dia. hyd. ram; 5,000 PSI; overall dim. 12'6" long x 33" wide x 24" high.

1—Ingersoll Rand Barometric Condenser; cast iron, counter current type; 2,500,000 BTU per hr.; 27" vacuum.

1—Barber Tumbling Machine Model #10; 54"x 102"; ¾" steel plate, 150 cu. ft. capacity.

1—De Laval Industrial Centrifuge, Model No. 54-51.

1—Gruendler Stainless Steel Roll Crusher; 30"x12"

1—Dings Magnetic Separator with feed hopper; magnetic pulley is 12" dia. x 12½" face.

6—Electric Drying Ovens by Cenco, Frease, Sargent; several sizes.

1—Mikro No. 2 Pulverizer. (Other sizes from Bantam to No. 4 in stock).

5—Sections of Stainless Steel 6" Screw Conveyor; each 9' long.

1—Sparkler Steel Filter Model No. 18-12; 24"x30" with asbestos insulation.

1—Standard Calendar Take Off Unit including Frames, Cooling Rolls, Slitter, Winder, Cooling Tank and accessories.

MISCELLANEOUS: Dust Collectors, Small Mills and Grinders, Stainless Clad and Steel Hoppers, Heating Coils, Chemical Feeder, Flow Meters, Moisture Testers, Gyratory Sifters, Falstrom Drum Type Barrel Tilters, Lifters, Drum Washer, Pony Mixers, Cincinnati Power Shear and Punch Machine, Pumps, Compressor, etc.

●

Nobody BUT Nobody Pays MORE for Your Surplus Equipment

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 Hudson Street,
New York 13, N. Y.

Penicillin Manufacturers

—Continued from page 5

a brief note of opposition and CSC stated merely that it did not feel that the amendment "would be in the best interests of the public, as such decertification would lend itself to the appearance upon the market of products not presently approved by the administration nor by the present manufacturers of this antibiotic and would further make enforcement of the present high standards of penicillin products almost impossible."

Heyden opposed exemption of crystalline penicillin G from certification "on the basis that it is contrary to the interests, both of the industry and the consumer.

The letter from Merck stated that "we wholeheartedly support the proposed amendment to remove crystallin penicillin G from the certification provisions of sections 502 (i) and 507 of the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act. The condition surrounding penicillin developments at the time of enactment of the above sections of the act were entirely different from those existing today.

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Buy the BEST

2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, Monel Perforated Baskets, motor driven Centrifugals.
3—AT&M, Bird, 48" stainless steel Suspended Centrifugals, motor driven.
1—Bird 18" x 28" Continuous, Monel Centrifugal.
2—Sharples #16V S.S. Centrifuges.
3—No. 2, No. 7 Sweetland Filters.
2—Glascote 1,000, 500 gal. New, glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reaction Kettles.
2—Pfaudler 75, 100 gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
3—Pfaudler 300 gal. glass-lined Tanks.
25—S.S. Kettles, Tanks, 50 to 500 gal.
4—Dopp 250, 150 gal. jacketed Kettles.
12—Ross Engineering 2-Truck Atmospheric Steam Heated Dryers, 500 sq. ft. each.
5—Abbe 6' x 8', 5' x 4', 4' x 5' porcelain-lined Pebble Mills, motor driven.
1—Patterson 3' x 4' Steel Ball Mill.
3—ISH, 2TH, 2DH Mikro Pulverizers.
1—Jeffrey 30" x 24" Type A Hammer Mill.
1—Jay Bee 2UX Hammer Mill, 30 HP.
8—Rotex, Day, Robinson Screens, 20" x 48", 20" x 84", 40" x 120".
2—Vacuum Shelf Dryers with 20—42" x 42" and 13—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. stainless steel Double Arm, Jacketed Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins 4½ gal. Vacuum Mixer.
4—Baker Perkins Lab. 1 and 2 gal. Mixers.
5—Shriver, Sperry 30", 24", 12" cast iron plate and frame Filter Presses.
3—Sperry 30", 24" cast iron recessed Filter Presses, 30 chambers.
1—Sperry 36" x 36" wood plate and frame Filter Press, 28 chambers.
3—Sperry 42" x 42" aluminum plate and frame Filter Presses, closed delivery.
16—Powder Mixers, 100 to 4,000 lbs.
8—Day 100 and 80 gal. Lead Mixers.

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4—Semi-Auto. Powder Fillers, auger type.
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1—Standard Knapp Top & Bottom Case Gluer and compression unit.
3—Acme Elec. op. Case Stitchers.

PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

3—Mikro Pulverizers, #4, #1, Bantam.
2—Day & Abbe Double Jar Mills.
2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6' x 8'.
1—Allis Chalmers Continuous Ball Mill, steel liner, 8' x 7', 250 HP motor.
3—Shriver 24" Cast Iron P&F Filter Presses, open dely, 54 chambers.
1—Swenson Precoat Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof, lead & rub.
1—Sweetland No. 10 Filter, C.I. Body, bronze leaves, 500 sq. ft.
1—Aluminum Kettle with coils, jacket and agitator, closed, 1,000 gal.
1—Dopp 300 gal. cast iron jacketed and agitated Kettle.
25—Stainless and Stainless Clad Kettles, 30 to 500 gal., 40#, 100# Jkt. pr.
35—Stainless Steel open top Tanks, 30 gal. to 500 gal., with some side mixers.
7—Lead & Paste Mixers, 80 gal.
2—Ross 3-Roll Mills, 16 x 40.
4—Double Arm Jkt'd. Mixers; B-P 15 gal. vac.; Day 25 gal.; W&P 100 gal.; Read 250 gal.

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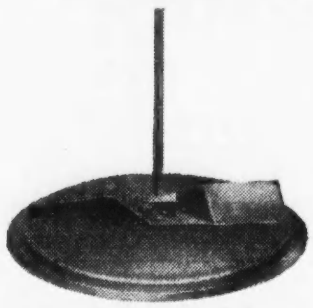

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- BLADE BRINGS UP ALL PIGMENT FROM BOTTOM—Blade is within ¼ inch of bottom. It's 45° pitch assures thorough mixing of all pigments, oils and solvents.
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2—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles, Doppoloy Acid Resistant & Iron.
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1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12"x36" Steel Mill.
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4—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers.
2—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryers.
1—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 7 shelves.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 60"x48", 30"x32" & 24"x36".
1—U. S. Stainless Colloid Mill, 5 HP.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
2—Sperry 18" Lead Filter Presses.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
2—Shriver 18" Wood Filter Presses.
5—Tyler 38 Jr. Hummer Screens, 24"x60" & 20"x60" Split Screen.
1—Robinson Saw Tooth Crusher.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
5—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 3"x9", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½" to 1½".
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
1—Marco Stainless Homogenizer.
Devine 500, 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills. 250 gal. lead lined kettle.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Peny Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
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1—Sanco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass-Lined Kettles & Tanks.
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15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ¼-2 HP.
8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 2 gal. sizes.
2—Rotary Cutters, 5 HP motors.
5—Hammer Mills, 3 to 50 HP.
1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
6—Centrifugals, 26", 30" & 40".
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6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 200 & 391.
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1—UNUSED triple effect GOSLIN-BIRMINGHAM EVAPORATOR, stainless steel shells and tubes, 850 sq. ft. per effect.
6—9'6" dia. x 18'6" long stainless steel lined, steam jacketed CRYSTALLIZERS, each with 4" s/s agitator coil, worm gear drive.
4—UNUSED Bird high speed stainless steel CENTRIFUGALS, suspended type, each with 40" x 24" deep s/s basket, s/s casing and curb, each with direct connected 1800/900 RPM. 3/60/440 volt direct connected tefc motor.
2—UNUSED 10'6" x 16' FEINC FILTERS, wood, type 316, stainless steel and silicon bronze construction.
2—UNUSED 8' x 10' OLIVER PRECOAT ROTARY CONTINUOUS VACUUM FILTERS, all silicon bronze construction, each with bronze drum, valve, trough and piping.

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Plastic Products 1947 Data Issued

Manufacturers in the plastics products, not elsewhere classified, industry shipped products valued at $503,000,000 during 1947, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This is an increase of 600 percent over the $71,900,000 value of products reported by this industry in 1939, when the last census of manufacturers was taken. The industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in producing plastic products for the trade and manufacturing finished plastic products which are not incorporated in other products in the same establishment.

PROCESS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

Inventory Reduction

1—CECO Automatic Carton Sealer Motor Driven
1—Charlotte Stainless Steel Laboratory Colloid Mill with 1 H.P. A.C. Motor
1—Paul O. Abbe 3 gallon Pebble Mill
2—New 65 gallon C.I. Jacketed DOPP Kettles
1—28½" Dia. x 24" Deep Mixing Kettle with side entrance Agitator
1—4 gallon C.I. Jacketed Kettle with cover
1—J. H. Day "Imperial" 75 gallon Jacketed Sigma Blade Tilting Mixer
3—12" x 30" Lehman Five Roller Water Cooled Mills
2—24" x 48" Single Ribbon and Paddle Dry Powder Mixers
1—19½" D x 15" Deep ⅝" Thick Stainless Steel 16 gallon Kettle with Bolted on Cover
1—Day "Hercules" 6 Barrel Heavy Duty Mixer
1—Western Size 2A Shredder
1—50 Gallon Jacketed, agitated Open Top Kettle
1—Tinned Copper Jensen Coil Pasteurizer —650 gal. capacity
1—No. 1 Gruendler Hammermill with 7½ H.P. A.C. Motor
1—Karl Kiefer No. 18 Monocel Filter with 15" Monel Screen
Full line of Pumps, Tanks, Kettles and Mills of All Kinds.

Ask for list of Equipment IN STOCK.

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AFFILIATE OF EMIL A. SCHROTH
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PHONE MITCHELL 2-3536

FOR SALE

1—Stainless Steel Closed Storage Tank, 10'-6" x 20' 13,000 gals.
1—New Alum. Tank 10,000 gallons.
20—New Hubbert 100 gal. Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles.
1—Glasscote 1,000 gal. Glass-Lined Jack. Reactor.
1—New Pfaudler 150 gallon Jacketed Stainless Steel Reactor with Agitator.
1—Glasscote 250 gal. Closed Glass Lined Jacketed Kettle.
1—Pfaudler 1,500 gal. Glass Lined Vac. Receiver.
1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
5—Stainless Steel 40" & 48" Sus. Centrifuges.
3—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting Mach. S. S. Parts 5 H. P. X. P. Motors.
1—Charlotte Stainless Steel Colloid Mill, 20 HP., 100-300 gals. hr.
2—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone-Lined Mills.
4—Day & Ross 20 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
10—Horiz. Spiral Mixers, 25 lb. to 3,500 lb.
4—Vac. Shelf Dryers, Lab. to 20 Shelf.
2—Oliver 8' x 12' Continuous Filters.

Send for Bulletin A-22 for Complete Listings

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Pebble Mills—18x24" 9½ gals., 36x30", 36x42", 54x60" 250 gals., 72x60", 3'x3' Hardinge Ball Mill.
2 Amer. Exhausters size 400E
2-Spencer Turbo Blowers 400 CFM, 14 oz.
54" x 30' Rotary Dryer. 54" x 30' Indirect heat.
26", 40", 48" Tolhurst Centrifuges.
No. 3th Mikro Pulverizers.
Abbe #0 Midget Sifter 8" Lab. sieve vibrator.

Send for Stock List

LAWLER COMPANY
Durham Ave. & L.V.R.R. Metuchen, N. J.

Paraffine Names Gibson Executive Vice-President

The Paraffine Companies, San Francisco, has appointed C. C. Gibson executive vice-president, to succeed R. H. Shainwald, who has retired from active service with the company. Mr. Gibson, who joined the organization in 1922, was named comptroller in 1928, treasurer in 1937, vice-president in 1942 and a member of the board of directors in 1945.

Sodium Hydride Output Discontinued by du Pont

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has discontinued the manufacture of sodium hydride and has licensed Metal Hydrides, Inc., Beverly, Mass., to manufacture it under the du Pont patents. The agreement with the Massachusetts firm has no bearing on du Pont's sodium hydride metal descaling process, where the hydride is formed within the process from metallic sodium and hydrogen,

FOR SALE
Steel Storage Tanks

6—8,000 gallon, Coiled or Non-Coiled TANK CAR TANKS.

14—10,000 gallon, Coiled TANK CAR TANKS.

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1—Pfaudler Aluminum, Jacketed, Reactor with Impeller type agitator and 10 HP Reeves Drive, 1,300 gallons (New).

1—Pfaudler Aluminum Jacketed Reactor (New) 250 gal.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Reactor 500 gal., complete with drive and impeller type agitator, Series RS.
1—Pfaudler 10 gal. Glass-Lined Still, complete.
1—Bird Centrifuge, 40" Stainless Steel Suspended Perforated Basket, with motor.
1—Tolhurst 30" center slung Centrifuge, Rubber-Lined Basket.
1—Tolhurst 20" Rubber-Lined Centrifuge.
1—Shriver, 42" x 42" Filter Press, 46 chambers, hydraulic closing device.
3—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50'.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
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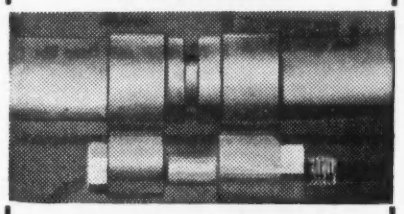

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This closure—made with a "Spin-Seal" Bolted Locking Ring—is different from the common locking ring. It is improved by having the nut enclosed as an integral part of the lug. The nut can't get lost and it saves much time in making closures.

Used with DRUM PARTS Combination Closing Tool and Wrench your drums can be closed and sealed in a small fraction of the time required with other types of rings.

Write for complete details and specifications on DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

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FOR SALE

3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
2—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.

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Outstanding Equipment
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5—Abbe 30" x 36" porcelain-lined pebble mills.
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4—Louisville tubular dryers, 5' x 25' to 6' x 30', MD.
3—Stokes 4' x 6' single drum & Buffovak 60" x 120" double drum.
35—Pfaudler, Patterson Kelly, Koven stills, 10 to 1,000 gallons, jacketed and agitated.
1—Struthers-Well, s/s 150-gal. jktd. & agtd. autoclave.
1—Pfaudler 200-gal. "perfect" agitated reactor, x-proof.
17—Hills-McCanna proportioneers pumps, .05 GPH to 90 GPH s/s and duriron.
8—Stokes & Devine 17 & 20 shelf vac. dryers.
21—Condensers, glass lined, s/s, steel, copper, 8 to 964 sq. ft.

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Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel & Aluminum, 30 to 250 gals.
50—Pumps (Steam and Electric), used & new.
New and used high pressure Steam Boilers, 2 H.P. to 250 H.P.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
1—Buffovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed.
2—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nators.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers, 8 & 24 cu. ft.
4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gals. each.
9—Steel Tanks, 67,500 gals. each.
1—500 gal. Vert. Glass-Lined Tank, closed top, on stand.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18—24 plate.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL 1—Patterson Pebble Mill, 36" diam. x 42", silex lined—like new.
2—Ransome Rotary Agitators, 9' dia. x 11'6".

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Industrial Chemist; thirty years experience in laboratory, research, development, production, technical sales; wishes to establish himself as agent or distributor for high type manufacturer of industrial chemicals and kindred supplies. New England area. Connecticut preferred. OPD 581.

Waxes—Chemicals selling organization in Manhattan wants representation of chemical manufacturer for Greater New York. Office, laboratory, storage space available. We can offer capable technical service and active sales solicitation. OPD 583.

Need an excellent New York representative? Industrial chemist (who is also an attorney) will buy, sell, negotiate, import, export for you. Small monthly fee plus commission. OPD 584.

BUSINESS WANTED

$20,000 Available—Graduate engineer experienced in the technical, administrative and sales phases of chemical, mechanical and allied industries, desires interest with services, in a substantial established firm. OPD 587.

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String Filter, Feinc, serial 295, 8' x 10', iron, complete with all accessories including 12" x 6" Chicago simplex vacuum pump, etc. Reasonably priced for immediate sale. OPD 585.

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4,150,000 gallon tank storage. 24 car switchtrack loading platform. Low taxation.

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1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36 x 30 O. D.—Chain Drive, with charge of 3" balls.
1—Robinson #20 Sifter (New).
1—#429 Standard Knapp Carton Gluer, #606 compression unit.
2—Standard Knapp special side carton sealer and gluer with compression units—New.
1—Baker Perkins W&P Jacket Mixer, double sigma blades power tilting, 100 gal. working capacity, blade speeds 32 & 16 RPM.
1—Baker Perkins Mixer, size 16½, 22½ cu. ft., 30 HP motor.
1—J. H. Day #4 double sigma arm tilting type.

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EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—Filter press—plate and frame, cast iron, closed delivery, side or bottom side feed, nonwashing, 30"-36" (250-300 sq. ft. surface), 1" frames. Central Paint & Varnish Works, Inc., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Production, development facilities for fine organic chemicals. Small well equipped plant. Capable personnel, experienced in improving and simplifying production procedures. All transactions strictly confidential. OPD 567.

Facilities offered for mixing dry chemicals carload and less carload. Also grinding, pulverizing, drying screening and packing done. Experienced capable personnel. Modern plant with rail siding located Metropolitan New York. Reply OPD 553.

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Offering—Allantoin, C. P., 30 lbs., at $8.50 per pound. Write: Thorne c/o Allen, 2111 Beekman Place, Brooklyn 25, N. Y.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes; other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 562.

Titanium Dioxide, dimethyl phthalate (white), urea, MEK, bicarbonate of soda, also wetting agents, wanted by manufacturer, below schedule prices. State quantity and price. OPD 565.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants, also machinery—large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Chemical Salesman — Expanding Midwest chemical manufacturer seeks aggressive, high type sales representative acquainted with sales of industrial solvents preferably on national scale. In reply state experience and salary expected and submit recent snapshot. OPD 540.

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Blending, Compounding and packaging.

Two oz., to Drums

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Box 510

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Salesmen—unusual opportunity—attractive offer. Well established manufacturer of aromatic chemicals, essential oils and perfume compounds, has openings for salesmen with knowledge of the business and a following in the trade. Replies will be treated confidentially. Our staff knows about this ad. OPD 552.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemist, Salesman—15 years experience, 35, own car, executive calibre, seeks opportunity in sales or production with manufacturing company or supplier of raw materials. Numerous contacts, excellent references. OPD 575.

POTASSIUM LEASE

U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received until 1 p.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time, June 8, 1949, for the following described land in Eddy County, State of New Mexico: all of sec. 10, N½, N½S½ sec. 15, all of sec. 22, N½, NW¼SE¼, E½SE¼ sec 27, T. 22 S, R. 29 E., N.M.P.M., 200 acres. This land is offered at a minimum bid of $1 an acre to qualified bidder of the highest cash amount as a bonus for the privilege of leasing under the provisions of the Potassium Leasing Act of February 7, 1927 (44 Stat. 1057, 30 U.S.C., Sec. 283), subject to a royalty of five percent of the gross value of potassium compounds and other related products at the point of shipment to market, a minimum investment of $200,000 during the first three years of the lease, a minimum production to a royalty value of $1 an acre a year beginning with the fourth lease year and otherwise in accordance with the lease form set out in the regulations (43 CFR 194.24), as amended. All bids must be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., and each bidder must submit with the bid one-fifth of the amount bid in cash, or by certified check, or by money order made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, and file the showing of qualifications to receive a lease, required under 43 CFR 194.6 (a) (b) and (c). The envelopes shall be plainly marked: "Bids for potassium lease. Not to be opened before 1 p.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time, June 8, 1949." No bids received after the hour fixed herein for receiving bids will be considered. The remainder of the bonus and the rental at the rate of 25 cents per acre for the first lease year, must be paid and a corporate surety bond in the sum of $10,000 must be furnished by the successful bidder prior to the issuance of a lease (43 CFR 194.22). The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned upon acceptance of the successful bid. Bidders are warned against violation of section 1860, Title 18, U. S. Code, prohibiting unlawful combination or intimidation of bidders. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Marion Clawson, Director.

Established Cincinnati Firm would be interested in representing an actual producer of Raw Materials used in the Soap Industry. Address Box 582, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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You can rest assured quality will always be maintained. Each succeeding order will be an exact duplicate of the preceding order.

Box 586, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

SALE OF STAINLESS STEEL SPRAY DRYING TOWER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the sale of a Stainless Steel Spray drying Tower and equipment, assets of Louis Hirsch Textile Machines, Inc., bankrupt, described as follows:

Colgate type, capacity 1,500-2,000 lbs. per hour, 16 ft. diameter, 50 ft. high, 2 stainless steel cyclone collectors, Anthony oil burner rated 60 gallons per hour, Union Steam Pump multi piston, all stainless steel construction with exception of exhaust stack. Successfully proven on detergents, has produced 40% alkyl aryl, 60% sulfate beads with density of .2 Sp. G., dust free. Ready to operate. Located at Lloyd Road, Matawan, New Jersey. Tankage, steam, rail siding, storage available.

An offer has been made for the above by Cochrane Chemical Company in the sum of $6,000 in cash; a credit of $5,000 against its general claim against the bankrupt estate; a waiver of the estimated cost of $2,000 for the removal of property belonging to the bankrupt.

A hearing to consider said offer and any better offers will be held in Room 237 of the United States Court House, Foley Square, New York, N. Y., on May 26, 1949, at 2:00 P.M. Inspection may be had on May 24 and May 25, 1949 from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Further information may be obtained from the attorney for the trustee.

SAMUEL S. SCHNEIDER, Trustee
MICHAEL BERMAN, Attorney for Trustee
37 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. **HAnover 2-7412**

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*Protect against dampness, sifting, evaporation, dissemination or absorption of odors.

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Pitts Paint Technicians Plan Educational Program

The Pittsburgh Paint and Varnish Production Club met at the Fort Pitt hotel, May 2, at which a discussion was held of the club's potential educational program and the most effective way in which such a program might be carried out at the high school, the college undergraduate and post graduate levels. Edwin L. Bartsch of the Oliver Iron & Steel Company presented a talk on "Profits in the American Enterprise System."

Mr. Bartsch reviewed the history and tradition of the American enterprise system, compared it with other systems known to the world, and projected the possible future of the various systems. He related the importance of the capitalistic economic system to the history and growth of the United States, and to the future development of this country.

Hilton-Davis Consolidates Pigment, Research Depts.

Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, has consolidated its pigment production and research departments. Arthur Shroeder, associated with the company since 1932, has been named head of the new department.

As a result of the consolidation, the company has achieved improved flow of the litho red flushed colors used in printing inks and the same improvement will be incorporated in the other flushed colors made by the firm, according to Mr. Shroeder.

Northwestern Paint Technicians See Film on Mill Operations

Oakley H. Garlick, secretary and general manager of Paul O. Abbe, Inc., presented a film depicting the action within a twenty-four-inch mill charged with either pebble or steel balls at the May meeting of the Northwestern Paint & Varnish Production Club.

The film, in showing the action in this size mill, covered many variations in ball charge, liquid charge, liquid viscosity and speed of rotation.

Bakelite Reprices Mouldings

New price schedules on phenolic moulding materials were inaugurated May 15 by the Bakelite Corporation, New York. Walnut mottled materials were reduced 1 cent per pound. Thirty-seven custom-colored materials were reduced an average of 8 percent; twelve others were advanced about 6 percent. Bag-packed materials are now offered at ½-cent below their pound prices in drums.

Essential Oils

—Continued from page 55

the material on hand or were trying to work on smaller inventories than they had done in the past.

Vetiver—A 10c. advance in the price of the Haitian material was announced during the week, making the item $11.10, but the Bourbon and Java remained unchanged. Bourbon material had been affected by storms and the extra demand on the other materials had caused firmness in prices.

Ylang Ylang—Despite the fact that weather conditions had had a damaging effect on this item, it was reported last week that there was sufficient of it to satisfy a normal demand. The need for it did not appear great at this time, however.

Aromatic Chemicals

Bromstyrol—Marketwise, there was little change in this product last week. Both demand and supply were on the light side, as was normal, while the price range remained unchanged.

Cinnamic Aldehyde—Supplies were reported to be sufficient to satisfy normal orders for this item last week, but the demand was not especially strong. Prices were unchanged.

Cinnamic Alcohol—The supply of this material was reportedly strong during the period under review and the demand, although not so heavy as it had been, was still at pretty good levels. There seemed to be no tendency towards revisions in prices.

Geraniol—Supplies of the extra during the past week were reported to be at fairly good levels, while the demand was said to be somewhat better. One seller stated that at times it found itself behind in its orders. Prices were unchanged.

Phenylethyl Acetate—Supplies of this material during the period under review were reported to be at a very good level although the demand for the material was reportedly not extending beyond fair proportions.

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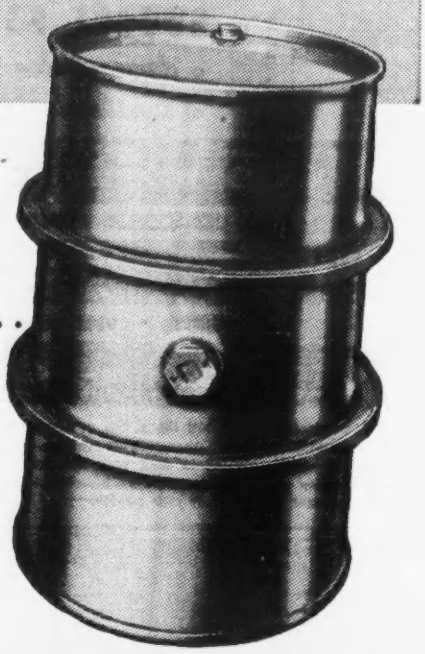

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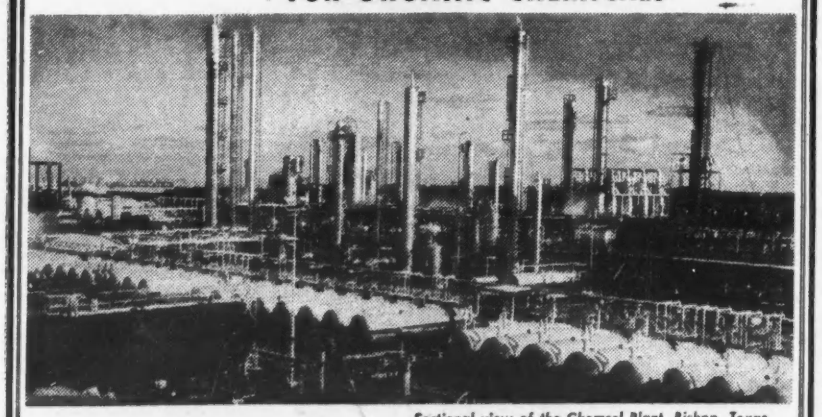

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